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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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SEVENTH SESSION

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

Volume V—From 27th September to 30th September, 1954

COLUMNS.

Monday, 27th September, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1348 to 1352, 1354, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1363 to 1370, 1373, 1375 to 1378, 1380 to 1382, 1384, 1386 to 1390, 1392, 1394 to 1398, 1069 and 1358 . . . . . 1629—68

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1345 to 1347, 1353, 1356, 1357, 1360, 1362, 1371, 1372, 1374, 1379, 1383, 1385, 1391 and 1393 . 1669—78

Unstarred Questions Nos. 715 to 765 and 767 to 791 . . 1678—1720

Tuesday, 28th September, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1399, 1401 to 1405, 1407, 1410, 1412 to 1414, 1416, 1417, 1419 to 1422, 1424 to 1426, 1428-A and 1429 to 1435 . . . . . 1721—56

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1400, 1406, 1408, 1409, 1411, 1415, 1418, 1423, 1427, 1428, 1436 to 1438 and 1440 to 1442 . . . 1756—66

Unstarred Questions Nos. 792 to 839, 841 to 858, 858-A and 858-B . . . . . 1766—1804

Wednesday, 29th September, 1954 COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1443, 1444, 1447 to 1451, 1453, 1454, 1456 to 1458, 1460 to 1464, 1495, 1465, 1468, 1470 to 1473, 1475, 1477 to 1480, 1482, 1484 to 1486, 1488 and 1490 . 1805—43

Short Notice Question No. 15 . . . . . 1843—46

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1445, 1446, 1452, 1455, 1459, 1466, 1469, 1474, 1476, 1481, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1491 to 1493, 1496 to 1505, 1505-A, 1506 and 1507 . . . . . 1846—62

Unstarred Questions Nos. 859 to 889, 891, 893, 894 and 896 to 911 . . . . . 1862—94

Thursday, 30th September, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1508, 1510 to 1513, 1516, 1519, 1520, 1522, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529 to 1533, 1535, and 1537 to 1555 1895—1935

Short Notice Question No. 16. . . . . 1935—38

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1509, 1514, 1515, 1517, 1518, 1521, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1534 and 1536 . . . . . 1938—44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 912, to 947, 947-A, 948 to 957, 957-A, 958 to 973 and 975 . . . . . 1944—80

LOK SABHA

Monday, 27th September, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

*1348. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1245 asked on the 23rd March, 1954 and state:

(a) which State Governments have furnished their comments on the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for rural areas; and

(b) what further steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The following State Governments have given their concurrence to the Scheme:—

(1) Madhya Pradesh,
(2) Madras,
(3) Orissa,
(4) Assam,
(5) Bombay,
(6) West Bengal,
(7) Andhra,
(8) Rajasthan,
(9) PEPSU,
(10) Travancore-Cochin,
(11) Hyderabad,
(12) Ajmer,
(13) Vindhya Pradesh,
(14) Coorg,
(15) Bhopal,
(16) Himachal Pradesh,
(17) Madhya Bharat,
(18) Saurashtra,
(19) Manipur,
(20) Tripura,
(21) Uttar Pradesh.

The Governments of Mysore, Bilaspur and Kutch have expressed their inability to participate in the Scheme for the present.

(b) Grants totalling Rs. 14,63,390 have been sanctioned to 16 State Governments during 1954-55.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether there is any alteration in the scheme after these comments have been received from the different States?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No. There is no alteration. It is a question of whether they agree to our proposals or not.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of centres that are going to be started in different States, and whether this question has been decided?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes. I can give the list. It is a long list....

Mr. Speaker: Has she got the total?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have got the different numbers for the different States. I can let the hon. Member have them if he would like to know details.

Shri S. N. Das: I would like to know the total number.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether any State has sent candidates to the International Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Calcutta, and if so, how many candidates have been sent?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The question of candidates to go abroad has not come in this.

Mr. Speaker: She means the International Centre at Calcutta.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: To the training centre at Calcutta? I could not give the number.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the reasons for which States like Mysore have expressed their inability to participate in the scheme?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Mysore Government said that they had already got their own schemes, and therefore, they did not want to participate in the Central Government's scheme.

AGREEMENT WITH TELCO

*1349. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of terminating the agreement with the Telco and running it as a State-owned industry;

(b) if so, what is the nature of decision taken; and

(c) whether the negotiations as to the basis of distribution of the various overheads have been completed and matters in this connection finally settled?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Hon. Member has, perhaps, in mind the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee that the manufacture of boilers and locomotives be taken over from Telco and run as a State-owned industry. Government will communicate their decision on this recommendation to the Committee shortly.

(c) Yes.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether all the outstanding questions that were under dispute have been settled, or whether there is any occasion to submit any such question to arbitration, as provided for under the agreement?

Shri Alagesan: All the questions have been settled. As I stated in answer to part (c) of the question, the main question was the distribution of overheads. For that, a formula has been arrived at, and it has been accepted.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether in view of the fact that important changes have been made in the agreement that was entered into some years back, Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the revised agreement, if any?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The hon. Member is a member of the Public Accounts Committee. Is he no longer a member of that Committee?

Shri S. N. Das: I am a member.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I am sorry. All these details will go before the Public Accounts Committee, as has just now been stated by the hon. Deputy Minister, and the hon. Member will get sufficient opportunity to go through them.

Shri Amjad Ali: What about the House?

Shrimati Maydeo: May I know whether as a result of the termination of the agreement, Government have suffered any loss?

Shri Alagesan: The agreement has not been terminated. In fact, there is no provision in the agreement for its termination.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know the present percentage of overheads?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say that now. The formula has been devised, and as per that formula, the overheads will be fixed.

RAJASTHAN DESERT

*1350. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee appointed for the immobilisation of the Rajputana Desert?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A Desert Afforestation Research Station has been established at Jodhpur to implement the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee. In addition to research work, the functions of the Station includes demonstration of desert control methods.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the steps undertaken to implement the recommendations have borne any fruit so far, so far as the immobilisation of the desert is concerned?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have just made a beginning, and I am sure our efforts will bear fruit in due course.

CENTRAL MEDIO LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*1351. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether a Central Medio Legal Advisory Committee consisting of chemical examiners and professors of forensic medicine has been set up?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The question of setting up this Committee is under consideration.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this Committee will advise the State Governments also?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The functions of this Committee will be to advise both the Central and the State Governments.

WOOD PRESERVATION UNIT IN DELHI

*1352. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a commercial wood seasoning and wood preservation unit at Delhi;

(b) if so, whether plans and estimates for the same have been prepared; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to control heavy losses of timber due to fungus and insects during transit and storage?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No.

(c) A suitable code of practice for prophylactic treatment of timber and bamboos and maintenance of timber depots under hygeinic conditions is being prepared by the Executive Committee of the Timber Dryers' and Preserver's Association; and the Forest Research Institute has circulated a note on the chemical protection of timbers by way of prophylactic treatments, to the various timber industries.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any place where timber is treated?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. There are two pressure treatment plants operated by the railways at Naharkatya (Assam) and Dhilwan (Punjab). The port of Cochin and Messrs. Assam Railways and Trading Company, Margherita, also possess one creosotine pressure plant each. In addition, there are about eight more open tanks or Ascu treatment plants situated mostly in South India.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Have Government any idea as to the quantity of timber treated in these places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would ask for notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What will be the approximate cost of chemically treating wood as is suggested by the Forest

Research Institute, as compared with the Ascu treatment which has been found to be successful to some extent in Travancore-Cochin?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

SURVEY ON ANAEMIA AMONG TEA LABOURERS

*1354. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a pilot survey on anaemia is being carried on among the tea-labourers of Assam and West Bengal by two world experts;

(b) if so, under whose auspices this is being done; and

(c) whether the survey has been completed, and if so, what are the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such survey is being carried on at the moment.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I could not follow the answer to the first part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: No such survey is being made at present, and the other parts of the question do not arise.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any request has been made for such survey, and whether Government will undertake such survey in the future?

Mr. Speaker: Request by whom?

Shri B. S. Murthy: By the tea labourers.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No request has been made by the tea labourers, but the Ministry of Health was anxious that some such survey might be made. As a matter of fact, we are in correspondence just now with the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London, and they are thinking of sending two persons to help us to carry out research.

LOCUST INVASION

*1355. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Food and Agriculture Organisation has been able to co-ordinate the international anti-locust measures;

(b) the number of countries which are worst affected at present by locust invasions;

(c) whether it is a fact that a new insecticide called aldrin is at present being sprayed from planes; and

(d) which parts of India have recently been attacked and how the problem has been tackled there?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) F.A.O. has it is felt succeeded in cultivating the desire for co-operative effort in locust control among the countries lying in the locust belt extending from India in the east to the Atlantic coast of Africa in the west.

(b) In July, there were heavy locust infestations in India, Pakistan, South Western and Southern Arabia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eriterea, Sudan, British Somaliland and Tehad territory.

(c) Yes.

(d) By the end of July 1954, swarms visited the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Ajmer, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bihar, Saurashtra, Kutch and Bombay. Large parts of many swarms settled on ground and were destroyed in several States, by dusting, spraying etc. Control operations against eggs and hoppers are in progress and aeroplanes have started action against extensive hopper infestations in the scheduled desert areas of Rajasthan.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know what are the breeding areas of these locusts in India and what is their total acreage?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a vast area; mostly situated in Rajasthan. It covers sometimes as large an area of about 40,000 to 90,000 square miles.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Is it a fact that a big swarm of locusts, about five miles long and one mile wide, moved between Gangapur and Bharatpur on the 14th September? If so, what were the measures adopted to save crops from being destroyed by these insects?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All these swarms are tackled by the State Governments. The Centre has responsibility in providing some of the equipment that we may be able to spare, and we take the responsibility of the desert areas, I am sure, as the reports indicate, most of the swarms were tackled as best as it was possible under the circumstances.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With reference to the answer to (c), may I know whether Government have done any research to find out whether aerial spraying of this insecticide will be deleterious or injurious to plant life below. It was stated in the British House of Commons some time ago that insecticides like Gamaxin and DDT have been found to be so.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. There is some risk in the use of some of these insecticides. But we take every possible precaution in warning people.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have received any report from Bihar as to the extent of the damage done by these locusts?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no specific information, but I have no reason to believe that anywhere the damage is of any considerable extent.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that a large number of swarms comes from the Pakistan side, may I know whether efforts have been taken by the Government of India in co-operation with the Government of Pakistan to ward off these swarms? If so, what are the measures taken?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As the House knows, last year a team of officers went to Pakistan and settled the means of dealing with these locust swarms more effectively. A similar meeting was held recently in Delhi, and various steps of co-ordination are proposed.

सान्ता क्रूज़ हवाई अड्डे पर सुरक्षा यन्त्र

*१३५९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार बम्बई के सान्ता क्रूज़ हवाई अड्डे पर ऐसे अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा यन्त्र लगाना चाहती है, जिनसे कि विमानों को सुरक्षापूर्वक उतरने में सहायता मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त यन्त्रों को लगाने में कितना व्यय होगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated expenditure is Rs. 52,76,600.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का जो अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा यन्त्र लगाया जा रहा है, क्या किसी और जगह भी ऐसे यन्त्र लगाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, एक विशेष योजना है जिसके अनुसार यह यन्त्र लगाये जा रहे हैं और उस योजना के अन्तर्गत दमदम का हवाई अड्डा और दिल्ली और मद्रास के हवाई अड्डे और दूसरे अड्डे भी आते हैं ।

MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1361. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee;

(b) if so, which of its recommendations have been accepted; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the volume of demand of all types of motor vehicles in the country in order to support the manufacturing industry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). As stated in my reply to Starred Question No. 918 by Shri S. N. Das in this House on the 14th September, 1954, it is proposed to review the whole position relating to taxation on motor vehicles in the light of the findings of the Taxation Enquiry Commission on receipt of its report.

(c) As stated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in reply to Starred Question No. 1004 asked by Shri Krishna Chandra in this House on the 16th September, 1954, the study Group (Transport Planning) is investigating the measures necessary for the development of road transport in the country.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether Government propose to appoint another committee to go into the whole question and consider it *de novo*?

Shri Alagesan: There is no such proposal before Government. As I said, a Study Group (Transport Planning) is going into the question.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: My question was with reference to the answer to (a) and (b), not to (c). I asked whether Government were going to appoint another committee to consider the whole question *de novo*.

Shri Alagesan: The reply is that we are awaiting the findings of the Taxation Enquiry Commission on the receipt of whose report only we can take action, not earlier. There is no proposal to appoint another Commission.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is proposed to consult the State Governments also in order to find out their views in this matter?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Yes. The recommendations of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Commission have been placed before the Transport Advisory Council on which are represented the State Ministers. It has been considered several times, and even now the Policy Committee of the T.A.C. is having this matter under consideration, whose recommendations may again be placed before the T.A.C.

Shri Joachim Alva: It was officially stated here that there are 2,00,000 drivers out of whom not more than 5,000 could manage a car if it went out of order on the road. What steps have Government taken to remove this bottle-neck?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know how it arises.

Mr. Speaker: The question is important, but it does not arise out of this.

Shri Joachim Alva: It arises in regard to (c).

Mr. Speaker: He invites attention to one particular fact. That is all. We will go to the next question.

PROVIDENT FUND OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1363. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1102 asked on the 17th March, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding treating of 50 per cent. of the dearness allowance as dearness pay of those employees of the *ex*-Nizam-State Railway, who have opted to retain pre-absorption terms and conditions of service; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) The matter is still under examination as not only railway staff but staff employed in other Departments are also affected.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sometime ago the hon. Minister said that the Rail-

way Ministry had recommended this to the Finance Ministry. May I know whether the case is pending with the Finance Ministry or with the Railway Ministry?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, it is not only the staff of the railway that are affected. The staff of other Central Government departments are also there. So a decision has to be taken in consultation with all the employing departments.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that there seems to be some block at the Finance Ministry.

Shri Alagesan: The Railways have recommended. But the Finance Ministry is the chief Ministry that has to guide us in this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether, if and when a decision is arrived at, it will be done with retrospective effect, *i.e.* from the date the recommendations came into effect?

Shri Alagesan: At this stage, I am not able to answer the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How long will it take for the Government to decide upon this?

Mr. Speaker: That depends upon the Finance Ministry. Next question.

DESPATCH OF ARTICLES FROM MANIPUR

***1364. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to the dislocation of railway line in Assam by the recent floods, all articles including mail bags from and to Manipur are to be carried by plane?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement furnishing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 51.]

Shri Rishang Keishing: The statement is a negative answer to my question. Am I to understand that the recent floods have not in any way affected the movement of goods to and from Manipur, and the prices of articles remain unaffected?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The answer is exactly in relationship to the question asked. There is a lot of difference that has been created by these floods. About 37 maunds of mail bags are being airlifted by plane. But there is a difference of about 2,000 maunds of goods which should normally have been transported, but due to the floods, are not being transported.

दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट

***१३६५. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट द्वारा अमृतकौरपुरी के लगभग ८०० हरिजन मकानों से निकाले जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे लोग वहां पर कितने समय से रहते हैं ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

POPULARISATION OF "FISH MEAL"

***1366. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India were represented at the conference of Food and Agriculture Organisation held at Hongkong recently; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the recommendations of the Conference?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No conference was held.

(b) Does not arise.

FOOD SITUATION

*1367. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the effect on the food situation of the country due to the damage caused to crops by floods; and

(b) whether the controls on food grains would be re-imposed as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Though it is true that damage to crops in the north-eastern parts of the country has resulted from the floods, the over-all food situation of the country is satisfactory.

(b) The question of re-imposition of controls does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if there is any assessment by Government of the damage caused by the floods to the food crops?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is too early to come to a final conclusion regarding what exactly has been the damage to food crops that has been caused by the floods. Preliminary reports have been received from the States.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what will be the position of import from outside as a result of the damage to food crops by the floods?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There would not be any appreciable change in the import programme on account of these floods.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know on the basis of what figures the Government calculate that the overall position will not be affected, and, whether those figures will be given?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: By our past experience of these floods and by the figures that have been furnished to us by the various State Governments so far and by the confidence that we have got because of the overall situation in the rest of the country—in other States.

GLUCOSE FACTORY

*1368. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration for starting a factory for the production of glucose from sugar-cane bagasse?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any research is going on in this connection?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All the information that we can gather so far is the report of the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology which has been published by the National Chemical Laboratory in the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research on this question but no actual manufacture has been undertaken.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for starting any glucose manufacturing works in Eastern U.P. and Northern Bihar where there are so many sugar factories?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what are the by-products that are being produced from this sugar bagasse?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question refers to glucose only, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know the by-products. I think she had better refer to the leaflets published.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know, in view of the fact that eminent scientists have come to the conclusion that glucose can be manufactured, what prevents the Government from undertaking or helping such industry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Government is not expected to go into production as a result of the researches made but it is for the private industry to take it up.

Secondly, even according to the paper which we have received, it seems that this glucose could be used only for the fermentation industries and it is not glucose that could be consumed for other purposes.

CREDIT FACILITIES TO TOBACCO GROWERS

*1369. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any proposal has been received from the Andhra Government regarding the provision of credit facilities for growers of tobacco in that State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I want to know whether any decision has been taken by Government in respect of that representation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The matter was examined, and, I must say that it falls thoroughly within the powers, purview as well as the responsibility of the State Government. If they want any more assistance, the Reserve Bank can give it.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know, in view of the fact that Central Excise gets considerable income from this and the Centre should be normally interested, whether they would not themselves—irrespective of any State aid—undertake to give credit facilities to the growers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In addition to what the State Government can do, if they want any assistance, we will certainly use our good offices to help them.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Are Government aware of the fact that contrary to the expectations of the Planning Commission there has been a general fall in the credit facilities for the agriculturists?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I should like to have notice.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that in view of the absence of any aid, the Imperial Tobacco Company is exploiting these growers by giving credit?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know whether it is exploitation as a consequence of the non-availability of credit.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSURANCE CO. LTD., AMRITSAR

*1370. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd., Amritsar has given notice to the Co-operative Assurance Empolyees' Union that the award of the Tribunal will be terminated before one year;

(b) if so, whether the union has represented the matter to Government; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Company has been advised that the award is in force for a period of one year from the 7th June 1954 and that it cannot be terminated by the Company with effect from the 19th September, 1954 after giving two months' notice to the employees as has been contemplated by the Company. Failure to implement the award will render the Company liable for prosecution under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that after this notification by the Government to the company, the notice has been withdrawn?

Shri Abid Ali: I take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether it is the policy of the Gov-

ernment to make this award last so that the conflict between labour and capital in the industry might be avoided even after one year is over?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the legal position, the award will be in force for a year. Two months thereafter, either party can give notice to the other and thereafter only the award will not be in force.

TRIPARTITE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

*1373. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the names of the industries for which Tripartite Industrial Committees have been set up?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Industrial committees in India have been set up for the following industries:—

1. Cotton Textiles.
2. Coal Mining.
3. Cement.
4. Plantations.
5. Tanneries and leather goods manufactories.
6. Jute.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know what are the grounds on which these committees are set up and why have committees not been set up for all industries?

Shri Abid Ali: These are according to the I.L.O. system and in addition to discussing problems of importance particular to the industries concerned, the National Industry Committees also deal, wherever appropriate, with the resolutions adopted by the I.L.O. Committee and thus assist the Government in taking action on these resolutions.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: The Minister answered that in jute such a committee has been set up. May I know when it was set up?

Shri Abid Ali: Perhaps in 1947 it was set up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Industry Committee on coal mining met and when the next meeting is going to be held?

Shri Abid Ali: I have not got the exact date with me; it met some years back. So far as the next meeting of this committee is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that there is an adjudication going on. After adjudication proceedings, if necessary, the meeting will be convened.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether these plantation committees include all types of agricultural labour?

Shri Abid Ali: No.

BREACHES IN THE ASSAM RAIL-LINK

*1375. **Shri Chaliha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great inconvenience caused to the people of Assam because of the break-down in the Assam Rail-Link; and

(b) if so, when the Railway communication to Assam is likely to be restored?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Through communication is expected to be restored by about the first week of November.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know what is the present position of the repair works undertaken in the line and what are the particular spots where the repairs of bridges and roads are undertaken?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are making satisfactory progress. It is a long list and if the hon. Member is interested to know, he can contact me later.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the total damage to railway lines by these floods?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not assessed that.

Mr. Speaker: I think the question has been answered more than once before.

DECENTRALIZATION OF POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE

*1376. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Director, Postal Life Insurance, Calcutta, is proposed to be decentralised soon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) To ensure better supervision, and expeditious settlement of claims and to meet the increased volume of business.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know what steps are in contemplation to assure the present employees who fear transfer and loss of their present special allowance and serious difficulties regarding housing accommodation, education of children and so on and so forth?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Those matters are under consideration and the interests of the employees will be taken due note of.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is not a fact that expenses over the establishment will mount up on account of having to have duplicate the accounting, maintenance of policy and review registers and other papers separately both at the Centre and at the branches?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is an inference with which the Government do not agree, because they have got before them relevant facts and figures which show that decentralisation will not result in increased expenditure but to the contrary in reduction thereof.

MANDYA SUGAR FACTORY

*1377. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of tons of sugar are lying in stock in the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, due to their not being released in spite of several requests; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the factory will come to a close if no order for release of sugar is issued immediately?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Release of sugar produced by a factory in a season are spread over the whole year. The Mandya factory started crushing on 4th August, 1954, and had produced 5,856 tons of sugar by 13th September, 1954. Out of this a quantity of 2,901 tons sugar has already been released. Further releases would be made from time to time.

Shri Keshavaiengar: When was this release ordered?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I stated, the factory started crushing on the 4th August, 1954, and upto the 13th September; 1954 they produced 5,856 tons. Of this quantity, 806 tons were released on 4th September, 1954 and 631 tons on 13th September, 1954. A further quantity of 1,464 tons has also been released against tenders for controlled distribution.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

*1378. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any decrease n ticketless travelling on the Northern Railways in 1953-54 as compared to 1952-53; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any special steps this year for checking ticketless travelling?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is not

possible to say whether there has been any decrease in ticketless travelling on the Northern Railway during 1953-54 as compared to 1952-53 as the number of undetected ticketless travellers is not susceptible of computation. The number detected during 1953-54 has, however, been more than that for 1952-53.

(b) The present campaign against ticketless travelling will continue to be pursued vigorously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this ticketless travelling is more frequent on branch lines than on main lines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have a suspicion to that effect.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is thinking of increasing the checking staff for reducing the number of ticketless travellers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This matter is being considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: This question is often coming up. Let us go to the next question.

CASE AGAINST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1380. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 242 on the 23rd March, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary enquiries and investigation in connection with the racket of illegal re-sale of used Railway tickets have been completed; and

(b) if so, what is the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The preliminary enquiries in connection with this case have been completed very recently and the report has been received by the Railway Administration. Necessary action is now in progress.

Shri Dabhi: May I have some idea of the report and who are involved in this?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Fifteen persons are implicated in this thing, but we have not got the details of the report. It is considered by the Railway Administration concerned, that is, the Central Railway.

Shri Dabhi: Am I to understand that no action will be taken on these persons?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Departmental action is suggested and the Railway will take departmental action on them.

Shri Dabhi: May I have some idea of the *modus operandi*?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not yet received the report.

FRUIT PRESERVATION INDUSTRY

*1381. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what assistance, financial or otherwise, has so far been given or is proposed to be given to the Fruit Preservation Industry and for its development?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No direct financial assistance by way of subsidy or loan has been given to the fruit preservation industry. The Central Government, however, had assisted in the procurement of raw materials like tinplate, sugar etc. to units of the industry when these commodities were scarce and under control. This industry has also been given protection since 1948 through restrictions placed on imports of fruit products and imposition of high tariff duties. Governments' decision to purchase their requirements (*e.g.* Defence Services' demands) from indigenous sources only also assist the industry.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how far the protection given to this industry has been able to ensure self-sufficiency in this country in respect of civil consumption and military consumption?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice of the question.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Lal Singh Committee, which visited Assam, made a report that there should be a fruit preservation industry because of the large amount of wastage of fruits and, thereafter, the hon. Minister himself gave an assurance to the House that it will be done? Up to this time, nothing has been done. Why is it so?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The matter is being pursued as best as we can, but unfortunately no private industrialist is coming forward to do it and the Government agency would certainly take some time to give effect to the proposal.

ALL-INDIA TRADES CERTIFICATION INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

*1382. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1688 asked on the 8th April, 1954, and state:

(a) Whether Government have examined the recommendations made by the All-India Trades Certification Investigation Committee; and

(b) If so, which of them have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The recommendations are still under consideration.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the main recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Abid Ali: This is a big report. It was placed on the Table of the House some time back.

POSTAL AGREEMENTS WITH NEPAL

*1384. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the agreements about the working of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Nepal;

(b) the total income and expenditure of the Government of India on these items in Nepal; and

(c) what further investment is proposed to be made there?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is only one such agreement which relates to the exchange of mails. Proposals for revising this agreement are under consideration.

(b) Income About Rs. 20,000.
Expenditure About Rs. 1,30,00.

(c) It is proposed to build some quarters for the postal staff at Khatmandu.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the special features of the new agreement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a matter yet under consideration.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of Indians working there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry I would require notice for that.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know how many post offices, telegraph offices and telephones are working there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got one post office working in the Indian Embassy, known as the Indian Embassy Post Office. There is a telegraph office which is a wireless Telegraph station, worked by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department personnel at Khatmandu. There is a telephone P.B.X. also, having 25 working connections.

IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

*1386. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances which have led Government to import a large quantity of fertilisers during the current year;

(b) the names of the countries from which fertilisers have been imported or are proposed to be imported; and

(c) how the prices of imported fertilisers compare with the price of Indian fertilisers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to the starred question No. 64.

(b) The U.S.A., the U.K., Holland and Western Germany.

(c) The prices of imported material range from Rs. 285/3/4 to Rs. 309/4/- per long ton c. & f. Indian ports. The prices of indigenous sulphate of ammonia procured by Government are f.o.r. works a little lower except in the case of Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Travancore.

Shri S. N. Das: What will be the price of imported fertilisers when they are supplied to the cultivators?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I stated, if these shipments come to the ports, they will work out slightly cheaper, but they will be pooled with other fertilisers that we have and they will continue to be sold at the prices which we have already determined.

Shri S. N. Das: What part of these shipments has so far been received?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: About 20,000 tons are about to arrive and I do not think any shipments have actually arrived.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do Government propose to raise the price of indigenous fertilisers because the fertilisers coming from foreign countries will be higher in price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We always make an attempt to lower the prices of indigenous as well as imported fertilisers.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN MANIPUR

*1387. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent floods the prices of foodgrains in Manipur have gone up very high; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to relieve the hardship caused to the people of Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir. The recent floods have not affected the prices of foodgrains in Manipur in any appreciable manner. A statement showing the market prices of rice (Coarse) at Imphal (Manipur) for the period June-end 1954 to 3rd week of September, 1954 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 52.]

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rishang Keishing: There are varieties of rice and accordingly there is difference in prices. May I, therefore, enquire as to which of the prices has been given in this table?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The difference between the price in August and that in September is only eight annas and that we take as a seasonal variation. I can assure the hon. Member that Manipur is such a small State that if the price were to rise, we have got enough stocks to bring down the price in Tripura and Assam, and we will not allow the price to go up.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Different lists of prices are given in the table. I would like to know whether these are the prices of the first class or second class or third class rice.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is the price of coarse rice which is the common man's rice that we have given. The prices of the first and second class varieties always differ.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the fact that the second and first class rice are never sold below Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 respectively, may I know if Government can rely on the figure given in the statement?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have given the price of coarse rice, that is mainly in Manipur, and most of the people consume coarse rice. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to give the prices of the other varieties.

अकाल की स्थिति

*१३८८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा अजमेर राज्यों में वर्षा न होने के कारण आजकल अकाल की स्थिति है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र से सहायता प्राप्त की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र द्वारा क्या सहायता दी गयी है ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पिछले दिनों अजमेर के मुख्यमंत्री यहां सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना करने आये थे और इस आशय का समाचार समाचार पत्रों में छपा था ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as I know, there has been insufficient rain in Ajmer. A sum of approximately Rs. 84,000 is anticipated to be given by way of remission by the Ajmer Government and about Rs. 10,000 by way of suspension of land revenue. This is considered sufficient relief.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली के बारे में सरकार ने कोई अपना अधिकारी भेज कर के देहातों में इस बात का निरीक्षण कराया है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि यह कतई सच बात नहीं है ।

Shri S. N. Das: Is the hon. Minister aware of the rain that has fallen in these States so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I watch the rainfall reports every morning, Sir.

Additional Anti-Malaria Equipment for Bihar

*1389. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government to accord high priority to the supply of equipment, transport *etc.* required for the anti-malarial units working in North Bihar flood-affected areas;

(b) whether they have asked for further supply of D.D.T. Spraying equipment and transport to deal with the situation caused by the floods in the State; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned the following supplies for anti-malaria measures in the flood affected areas in Bihar:—

	Estimated cost
(i) 50 tons of D.D.T.	Rs. 3,00,000
(ii) Spraying equipment.	Rs. 25.000
(iii) Transport Vehicles.	Rs. 1,00,000

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is the Government aware of the fact that the small help that is extended to North Bihar which has been widely affected by floods is like a drop in the ocean?

Mr. Speaker: It is more or less an expression of opinion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what further assistance is being sent to the flood-affected areas of Bihar?

Shri Nambiar: The matter is being considered!

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper to interfere in that manner.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the hon. Member is referring only to aid as far as malaria is concerned, I may tell him that seven units are already working; seven more units have already been sanctioned and an *ex-gratia* payment for four and a half units is also being given to Bihar in the matter of malaria. Of course, there have been supplies of medicines, milk, sugar, etc., which have been sent in addition.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that for want of sufficient supply of equipment and transport facilities, the eleven malaria units in Bihar have not been functioning properly?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have no information to that effect. In fact, they want the other seven units as quickly as possible and we are expediting the matter.

WIRELESS ANTI-PIRACY WORK

*1390. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding the Wireless Anti-Piracy Work which is being performed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department temporarily on the basis of yearly sanction; and

(b) whether the work will be permanently taken over by the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The policy of the Government is to entrust the anti-piracy work which forms an indivisible part of Broadcast Receivers' Licensing work to the Department which has facilities to effectively check radio piracy with minimum expenditure to the Government.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As long as six months back, it was stated that Government was thinking of revising the rates charged for the issue of radio licences by the P. & T. Department. May I know whether any decision has been taken regarding the revision of rates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question of revision of rates is something different from the question of wireless piracy. Even so I may say that, we have arrived at a decision regarding the rates for certain institutions, like the institutions for the blind.

REORGANISATION OF R. M. S.

*1392. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Government propose to reorganise the Railway Mail Service and transfer its head-quarters from Calcutta to Patna?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, but there is no proposal to transfer the present headquarters of any R.M.S. Division from Calcutta to Patna.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, if Government have considered the representation of the employees in this matter, who have serious misgivings about this point?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Representations on what subject particularly?

Mr. Speaker: On the question of transfer of headquarters.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question of transfer of headquarters does not arise in view of my answer to the question.

ANTIBIOTICS

*1394. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 2327, asked on the 10th May, 1954, and state:

(a) whether Government will now be in a position to give statistics regarding the efficacy or otherwise of antibiotics like streptomycin, isoniazid etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay the same on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). No statistics are available; but, the clinical trials and experimental work done in India and abroad have established beyond doubt that these medicines are of definite therapeutic value in Tuberculosis, more so when judiciously combined with each other and, where indicated, administered along with surgical and other recognised measures.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether Government does not consider this an important enough subject to collect statistics?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It will be very difficult to collect statistics. We are assured that when these medicines are given judiciously or in combination with each other, they are of very great value.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the high efficacy of these drugs, what steps are Government taking to supply them free, or at cheap rates?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: A great deal of help is being given in all T.B. clinics and sanatoria to poor patients and they are not charged for the supply of any of these medicines.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Deputy Minister of Health, in reply to one of my questions said that she would be collecting statistics on this subject?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is impossible for me to collect statistics from all over the country, because these institutions are under the State Governments.

North Eastern Railway Claims Office

*1395. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal of claims emanating from the areas of North Bihar and eastern U.P. has been very much handicapped by the transfer of Claims Office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government have considered the various representations on the subject and taken a decision for the re-transfer of the Claims Office to Gorakhpur?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Representations have been considered but the re-transfer of the Claims Office to Gorakhpur is not considered necessary for the present.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the figures of disposal of claims prior to the transfer of this office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta, and the corresponding period after its transfer?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the exact figures with me now, but there is a considerable improvement in the disposal of claims cases.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know what this improvement means—whether disposal has been expedited, or what?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: More number of cases have been disposed of—that is what it means.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the reason for transferring this office from Gorakhpur to Calcutta, which is already most congested as far as offices are concerned?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This office was already in Calcutta, but on the regrouping of railways a section of the office which was at Muzaffarpur, was transferred to Calcutta.

Central Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Service

*1396. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Central Agricultural and Animal Husbandry service; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The possibility of constituting an Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Service restricted primarily to posts in the Research Institutions under the Ministry requiring Agricultural or Animal Husbandry qualifications is being examined. This will, however, be a Central Government service and not an All-India Service like the I.A.S., or the I.P.S.

(b) The details will be worked out after the question of constituting the service is finally accepted by Government in principle.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know how the Government co-ordinates the different Central activities in the States at present?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This has no reference to activities in the States. All that we want is the grouping together of all the various posts we have, because a certain amount of difficulties has arisen so far as promotions are concerned and there is a tendency on the part of the institutions to constitute their own independent cadres, which does not give sufficient scope for efficient people outside those services.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in various States the provision made in the budget for animal husbandry has not been spent and that it was due to lack of sufficient number of suitable personnel?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is somewhat a separate question. We are aware of the deficiency especially in the field of qualified animal husbandry men. We are trying to meet the deficiency by other means.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM BURMA

*1397. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice is being imported into Manipur from Burma;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice imported annually during the last three years;

(c) the price at which rice is being imported; and

(d) the reasons for importing rice in Manipur from Burma?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantities of rice imported during the last three financial years are:—

1952-53—20 tons.
1953-54—42 tons.
1954-55—Nil.
(Upto 8th September, 1954).

(c) Since no imports have taken place since April, 1954, this does not arise.

(d) Local shortages of rice in the past.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know since how long the import of rice from Burma has been going on and whether it is the State Government or private agencies which import rice from Burma?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In these three years the imports have been mostly done by the local people there against barter of their textiles and other small cottage articles which they produce. The hon. Member knows that the people living in the Indo-Burma road manufacture small cottage articles and they exchange them by barter and import rice. It is not on government account but on private account.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Do Government absolutely find the necessity of importing rice from Burma for the people of Manipur?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It depends upon the prices in the two places. If the price of rice in Manipur is higher than in Burma, then people try to import it from the Burmese border. If they have enough rice or more in Manipur itself, they try to export it.

CATTLE STERILITY SCHEME

*1398. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a co-ordinated Cattle Sterility Scheme;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be started; and

(c) the special features of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Towards the middle of next year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 53.]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As is evident from the statement, some fellowships have been offered by the Swedish Government. May I know how many Indian students are getting training through such fellowships?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as this item is concerned we have selected, appointed and sent to Sweden six officers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, save the selection of persons for foreign training, what other work is being done in this regard by the Central Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as cattle sterility is concerned, I am afraid this is the only scheme we have.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if, as it is mentioned in item (vii) of the statement, any institution of independent chairs of professorship in veterinary colleges has been established up till now or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is proposed to be done. I do not think any start has been made.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I understand that all the items, Nos. (i) to (vii) mentioned in the statement are under the consideration of the Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not all. We have taken certain steps. This is a four year plan, and the first year is going to be spent in getting the various officers trained. After that the centres will start functioning.

TAKING OVER OF SUGAR MILLS

*1069. **Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sugar factories where Government have appointed authorised Controllers under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946; and

(b) whether any facilities were given for the release of sugar to these factories?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) (1) M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmiganj.

(2) M/s. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola.

(3) M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Padrauna.

(4) M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Mills Ltd., Khadda.

(5) M/s. Lord Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Saharanpur.

(6) M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur.

(7) M/s. Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuiyan.

(b) Yes, Sir; whenever required.

Shri Tulsidas: May I know the reasons why these factories are run by these authorised Controllers under this Act?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot give the details in each case, but, generally speaking, it is either due to some litigation pending or some mismanagement or some other difficulties.

Shri Tulsidas: May I know whether these factories are working better under these conditions than before?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I do not want to hazard a reply off-hand.

Shri Tulsidas: May I know whether the Government intends to carry on this sort of management?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Only so long as the circumstances require it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know who has been appointed Controller for the Khadda Sugar Mill and for the Padrauna Sugar Mill?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no information about any other sugar mill except the seven I have mentioned.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the wages of the labour which have been due for the last few years have been paid in the Khadda and Padrauna Sugar Mills?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call questions of Members who were absent.

TRAINING OF CO-OPERATIVE PERSONNEL

*1358. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened any Regional Centres for training personnel of Co-operative institutions;

(b) if so, how many centres have so far been opened; and

(c) how many candidates have been selected for training?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) 54 from Co-operative Departments and 37 from Co-operative institutions.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the names of the places where the Centres have been opened?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if Government propose to open more such centres all over India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the present we have no such proposal.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Are Government aware of the fact that co-operative societies have been on the decline in the course of these two years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In some respects.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if apart from these centres the Reserve Bank of India is having a training centre of its own; and, if so, may I know the outturn of the trainees?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: At the present time, I can give this information. The centres are at Poona and Madras, and the total number of centres would be five. But the whole thing is done by a committee that we have appointed for the training and it will be under them that the centres will be opened.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In reply to a supplementary question, just now the hon. Minister admitted that there is a decline in the co-operative societies. What efforts have been made to arrest the decline? Do Government propose to take steps to arrest the decline in the national interest?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In some respects only, I said. In some cases, as a matter of fact the number of societies has gone up. Also in some cases there is progress. But there are certain things in which there has been a retrogression. The Government is taking active steps by the constitution of a Central Council of Co-operatives and others.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUGAR SCARCITY

*1345. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take steps to check artificial scarcity of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that would be taken?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes. Artificial scarcity of sugar in a few important markets appeared to have been caused by hoarding. Immediate steps have been taken by Government in such cases for distributing sugar at fair prices through selected commission agents and also to restrict movement with a view to bringing out the hoarded stocks. In certain other cases temporary scarcity has arisen due to transport difficulties and movement of sugar to such areas is being expedited, as necessary.

TUBE-WELL SCHEME IN PUNJAB

*1346. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced to the Punjab State under the Tube-well Scheme up to December, 1953;

(b) the area that will be irrigated by a tube-well; and

(c) the approximate irrigation charges per acre?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement showing the loans sanctioned to the Punjab Government for tubewell schemes during the last three financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 54.]

(b) 400 acres approximately.

(c) The irrigation rate for tubewells is related by the Punjab Government to the unit of electricity consumed and the charge proposed is 4 annas per unit.

बुक पोस्ट की दरें

*१३४७. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बुक पोस्ट की दरों में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप १९५३-५४ में इससे होने वाली आय में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Separate accounts of revenue derived from book packets alone is not maintained. The estimated revenue on book packets during 1953-54 was Rs. 213 lakhs as compared to Rs. 139 lakhs during 1952-53. The volume of traffic during 1953-54, however, has decreased by 3 per cent.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS ON RAILWAYS

*1353. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired Director of the Railway Board was appointed to enquire into the causes of the abnormally high incidence of compensation claims on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, what were his findings; and

(c) how far his recommendations have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. A Director of the Railway Board who was on leave preparatory to retirement, was recalled to conduct the investigation.

(b) A summary of his recommendations is contained in Chapter XVIII of his Report No. 1 on the subject of Claims for Compensation. A copy of this Report is available in the Library of the House.

(c) Most of his recommendations have been accepted.

परिवार नियोजन

*१३५६. श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) परिवार नियोजन गवेषणा तथा कार्यक्रम समिति की सिफ़ारिशों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में किन किन स्वयंसेवक संस्थाओं को सरकारी सहायता देने का विचार है ;

(ख) कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार-नियोजन का काम और किस किस रूप में हो रहा है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The South Madhya Pradesh Women's Conference, Nagpur.

(b) The amount of aid will be decided on receipt of the detailed scheme, on the following basis.

The Central Government will bear the entire cost of technical equipment and furniture and will also meet the recurring expenditure on a sliding scale, as follows:—

First six months ... 100 per cent.
next twelve months ... 66-2/3 per cent.

next twelve months ... 50 per cent.
next six months 33⅓ per cent.

(c) The State Government have planned the establishment of a family planning clinic at the Daga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur, for which a sum of Rs. 14,830 has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Branch of the All India Women's Conference, South Madhya Pradesh, has also started family planning centres in Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres.

Skim-Milk from UNICEF

*1357. **Sardar Hukam Singh**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of UNICEF skim-milk powder received in India from 1st April to 1st August, 1954; and

(b) the manner in which the distribution of this quantity has been made?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Approximately 32,00,000 lbs.

(b) Out of this quantity, the quantities so far released are:—

(i) Government of Bihar for emergency feeding.	5,56,650	lbs.
(ii) Government of Uttar Pradesh for distribution through Hospitals & MCH Centres.	5,28,800	lbs.
(iii) Government of Bombay for emergency feeding in scarcity areas.	35,000	lbs.
(iv) Government of West Bengal for emergency feeding.	2,00,000	lbs.
(v) Government of Assam for emergency feeding.	20,000	lbs.
TOTAL	13,40,450	lbs.

The remainder will be distributed according to the needs of various States.

Tourist Centre at Bangalore

*1360. **Shri N. Rachiah**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open a Tourist Centre at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b) The office was opened on the 11th September, 1954.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE

*1362. **Shri V. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the policy adopted by the Railway Administration in granting extensions of service to the Heads of the Departments in Railways after superannuation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The policy is that if an officer's services are required beyond the age of superannuation in the public interest, such requirement should, if it is for a cadre post, be met ordinarily by the re-employment of the officer, extension of service being granted only in exceptional circumstances and if it is for an ex-cadre post it may be met by granting an extension of service or by re-employment depending on the merits of each case.

FERTILIZERS

*1371. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the usage of fertilisers in the various parts of the country has been made;

(b) if so, the names of the places where the survey has been made;

(c) the results of the survey;

(d) whether any suggestions have been made as a result of this survey; and

(e) the machinery set up for implementing the suggestions, if any?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO-TELEPHONE SYSTEM

*1372. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce high frequency Radio-Telephone System in the Indian Aircrafts to be operated by the pilot himself;

(b) whether the system has proved successful in other countries; and

(c) whether any representations were received against the introduction of the said system?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Such a system has been introduced in certain services run by the Air India International Corporation. There is no proposal at present to introduce it in the aircraft for internal services.

(b) The system is extensively used in the U.S.A., U.K., Europe, Australia and the Middle and Far East and has proved successful.

(c) Yes. The Indian Pilots' Guild and the All India Airlines Radio Officers' Association represented against Air India International using this system as the primary means of air/ground communication without the carriage of a Radio Officer. The representations were given full consideration before deciding the introduction of the system on certain air-routes.

राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

*१३७४. **श्री चांडक :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी :

(क) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ के अन्तर्गत कुछ राज्यों में कुछ स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या ऐसे केन्द्र मध्य प्रदेश में भी खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र कहां पर खुलने वाले हैं और किस योजना के अन्तर्गत ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No health centres are to be started under the auspices of the World Health Organisation in any of the States. The World Health Organisation is, however, providing technical assistance for the implementation of various health programmes in India, including Maternal and Child Health Projects.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh desire to establish 20 Maternity and Child Health centres during the next two years with WHO/UNICEF assistance. Ten of these centres are proposed to be established during the current financial year and the remaining ten in 1955-56 in the National Extension Areas of the State.

(c) The Maternity and Child Health centres will be started under the MCH/Nursing Project of the World Health Organisation. The places where these centres are to be started have not yet been selected.

विदेशी पर्यटक

*१३७९. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में आने वाले कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों को १९५३-५४ में कम भाड़े के रूप में सुविधा दी गयी थी ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No concession in rail fares is granted to foreign tourists as such. Some foreign tourists who attended the Conferences of All India Bodies of Educational, Cultural and Social importance, might have availed of the usual concession granted to the delegates including foreign delegates attending such Conferences. Separate information regarding the number of such foreign delegates who availed of the concession is not available.

Regional Officers

*1383. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed some Regional Officers (Sails) for regulating the traffic of sailing vessels; and

(b) if so, what is the report of the Regional Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Government have selected three candidates in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for appointment as Regional Officers (Sails) at Bombay, Masulipatam and Tuticorin and they are expected to join shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Herbal Resources

*1385. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to develop the herbal resources of medical value in India;

(b) whether any State Government is doing any research work in the matter;

(c) if so, the names of those States and works they are carrying on; and

(d) whether any State Government applied for help to establish indigenous drug farm or drug research laboratory?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 55.]

(b) Yes.

(c) U.P., Madras, Assam, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir States are carrying on research on medicinal plants and drugs.

(d) U.P. and Assam.

Demonstration at Sabour Railway Station

*1391. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Station Master and some other members of the staff of Sabour Railway Station were attacked by a crowd of students on the 8th September 1954;

(b) the number of persons injured in the incident;

(c) whether any damage was caused to the Railway property; and

(d) the cause of this incident?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but the incident took place on 6th September, 1954 and not on 8th September, 1954.

(b) Five.

(c) Yes.

(d) The incident arose as a result of a student of the Sabour Agricultural College having been placed before a Magistrate for pulling the alarm chain of a train at Sabour Station on 6th September, 1954.

TRAIN-BUS COLLISION

*1393. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a truck carrying students collided with the 34 Down Dehra Dun Express at about 5-40 P.M. on the 15th September 1954, between Deoband and Rehana Kalan Stations on the Saharanpur-Meerut Section of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were killed and injured as a result of that collision; and

(c) whether the causes of the collision have been enquired into?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 17-42 hours on 15th September, 1954, there was a collision between No. 34 Down Dehra Dun Express and a motor-truck at an unmanned level crossing between Deoband and Rehana Kalan Stations on the Delhi-Saharanpur Section of the Northern Railway.

(b) No one in the train was killed or injured. Out of those travelling in the motor-truck, 10 were killed and 19 injured.

(c) An enquiry was held by the Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow. His provisional finding is that the accident was caused by the railway line being suddenly obstructed by the motor-truck in the face of the approaching train which thus ran into the motor-truck.

THEFTS ON THE BIKANER RAILWAY DIVISION

715. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts of goods from Railway wagons on the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway that have been reported to the authorities during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) the value of goods stolen;

(c) the value of goods recovered; and

(d) what effective measures have been adopted to prevent such thefts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is attached herewith. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 56.]

R.M.S. ACCOMMODATION AT KHARAGPUR

716. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mails containing valuable articles are stowed and kept on open platform outside the mail office of Kharagpur due to shortage of accommodation, resulting in a number of cases of loss of articles; and

(b) if so, whether the required accommodation would be provided as early as possible?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. All mails containing valuable articles are kept inside the building. No doubt there is shortage of space in Kharagpur R.M.S.; but it is not so acute as to require mails containing valuable articles to be kept on open platform. There were two cases of loss of articles due to negligence on the part of the staff.

(b) The Railway Administration have already been approached for extending the present building. The matter is being vigorously pursued.

APPOINTMENTS IN BARRACKPORE POST OFFICE

717. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether several irregularities occurred in the appointment of postmen and other class IV staff in the Barrackpore postal sub-division in 1953; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination and necessary action will be taken to set them right and take action against the officials responsible for the irregularities.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

718. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 791 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since December, 1952 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour giving the following information in each case:—

(i) date of constitution,

(ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,

(iii) provision for audit of their accounts, and

(iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities; and

(b) the names of bodies of a permanent nature that have been dissolved during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 57.]

Ad-hoc COMMITTEES

719. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 791 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of *ad-hoc* committees:—

(i) that were appointed since December, 1952 giving the date of appointment,

(ii) that have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports, and

(iii) that are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(b) the names of bodies of advisory character that have been dissolved during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 58.]

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

720. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the answer to the unstarred question No. 788 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since December, 1952 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture giving the following information in each case:—

(i) date of constitution,

(ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,

(iii) provision for audit of their accounts, and

(iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities; and

(b) the names of bodies of permanent nature that have been dissolved during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 59.[

(b) Nil.

Ad-hoc COMMITTEES

721. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 788 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of *ad-hoc* committees:—

(i) that were appointed since December, 1952 giving the date of appointment,

(ii) that have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports, and

(iii) that are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(b) the names of bodies of advisory character that have been dissolved during this period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 60.]

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

722. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 790 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since December, 1952 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health giving the following information in each case:—

(i) date of constitution.

(ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,

(iii) provision for audit of their accounts, and

(iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities; and

(b) the names of bodies of permanent nature that have been dissolved during this period?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 61.]

(b) The Board of Trustees for the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi, constituted under the Ranchi Mental Hospital Act, 1922 was dissolved with effect from the 1st June, 1954.

Ad-hoc COMMITTEES

723. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 790 asked on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of *ad-hoc* committees:—

(i) that were appointed since December, 1952 giving the date of appointment,

(ii) that have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports, and

(iii) that are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(b) the names of bodies of advisory character that have been dissolved during this period?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) (i) The names of

ad-hoc Committees and their dates of appointment are:—

1. *Ad hoc* Committee on Homoeopathy, December, 1952.
2. Family Planning Research and Programme Committee, 6th May, 1953.
3. Committee for Drafting Model Public Health Act, 6th October, 1953.
4. Committee to review conditions of services of Nursing Profession. 19th May, 1954.
5. Committee for the Control of Leprosy. 19th May, 1954.
6. Family Planning Grants Committee. 28th May, 1954.
7. *Ad hoc* Body of Local Self Government Ministers. 27th June, 1954.

(ii) *Ad hoc* Committee on Homoeopathy resubmitted its final report on the 14th September, 1953.

(iii) Committees mentioned at 2 to 7 in (a) (i) above are still functioning. Of these, the Family Planning Research and Programme Committee and Family Planning Grants Committee, are submitting reports from time to time. The Committee for Drafting Model Public Health Act, is expected to complete its work by the end of February, 1955. The Committee to review the conditions of service of the Nursing Profession and the Committee for the Control of Leprosy have been asked to submit reports within a period of six months. The *Ad hoc* Body of Local Self Government Ministers will meet as and when necessary.

(b) *Ad hoc* Committee on Homoeopathy.

ABOLITION OF SPLIT DUTY IN P. & T. DEPARTMENT

724. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had accepted the recommendation of the Expert Committee of the Posts and Telegraphs Department regarding the abolition of split duty as far as practicable;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this recommendation is not being implemented in so far as the R.M.S. Division, Burdwan is concerned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The recommendation of the P. & T. Expert Committee was that Split Duty should be "avoided" *as far as possible* and limited to the absolute minimum and this recommendation was accepted.

(b) and (c). The above recommendation is being followed in respect of Burdwan R.M.S. Office also. It is not possible to avoid split duty altogether consistent with the work required to be done by this office.

MANGANESE MINE WORKERS

725. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint a special Tribunal at Nagpur to decide the retrenchment issue of the Manganese Mine workers in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No.

RAILWAY WATCH AND WARD STAFF

726. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities recruited Watch and Ward Staff in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the period of 1952-53 directly without consulting the Employment Exchanges of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no Scheduled Castes candidate was appointed in the said service during the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Eight Scheduled Caste candidates were recruited on the Eastern Railway. None of the scheduled caste candidates nominated by the Employment Exchanges at Nagpur and Amraoti appeared for selection on the Central Railway.

[illegible]

727. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link the Bhandara town by a railway line with the Bhandara Road in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the survey of the proposed line has been completed;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Bhandara Town in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Investigations revealed that the only reasonable way of dealing with the position was to improve the existing bus services and to provide a really efficient goods and passenger road motor service between Bhandara Road Station and Bhandara Town.

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES

728. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Experimental Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchange proposed to be opened in 1954-55 in the State of the Punjab; and

(b) whether the telephone lines of the erstwhile States in the Punjab have been integrated into the main system of the Indian Union and thrown open for public use?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)—

Post Offices	96
Telegraph Offices	27
Telephone Exchanges	7

(b) All the ex-State telephone systems in Punjab have been connected to general trunk network and are open for public use except Sundarnagar exchange which is used solely for administrative purposes by the Himachal Pradesh Government.

FANS FOR THIRD CLASS COACHES

729. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of third class coaches fitted with electric fans during the year 1953-54; and

(b) what is the plan for the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1145.

(b) 1113 coaches are expected to be fitted during 1954-55.

नये बन्दरगाह

७३०. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आजकल भारत में कौन-कौन से नये बन्दरगाह उन्नत किये जा रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Kandla is being developed into a major port, but apart from this, no new ports are being developed in India at present.

वापसी यात्रा टिकट

७३१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ में किन किन अवसरों पर कम दरों पर रेलवे के वापसी टिकट जारी करके लोगों को उत्सवों या प्रदर्शनियों में सम्मिलित होने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A Statement giving the required information is attached herewith. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 62.]

BEHTA SUGAR MILLS LTD.

732. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the exact position as it exists at present regarding the shifting of the Behta Sugar Mills Limited Behta (Behar)?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Dismantling of the plant has not yet been started for shifting to Bombay State. The State Government reports that the factory have submitted a number of proposals for rehabilitating it at the present site, which are under the consideration of the State Government.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर

७३३. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९५२ से ३१ जनवरी १९५४ तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये क्वार्टरों में कितने किस महाखंड (ज़ोन) में बने हैं और उनमें कितने प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिये बने हैं; तथा

(ख) उनके बनने में कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from all railway administrations and the same will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की कार्यप्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें

७३४. **पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "इण्डियन नेशन" पटना, दिनांक १७ जून, १९५४ के पृष्ठ ४ पर एक लेख में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की कार्यप्रणाली और यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा के बारे में की गयी शिकायतों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उसमें की गयी शिकायतें सही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under enquiry and suitable action will be taken in the light of the results thereof.

FOREIGN TOURISTS

735. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India so far during the year 1954; and

(b) from which countries the majority of the visitors came and which areas they particularly visited?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 18949 (upto 30th June 1954).

(b) A statement showing the number of foreign tourists who visited India upto 30th June 1954 nationality-wise is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 63.]

No accurate information is available as to the places visited by the tourists but it is believed that the tourists visited Bombay, Ajanta-Ellora, Delhi, Jaipur, Agra, Kashmir, Banaras, Calcutta, Mahabalipurm, Kncheepurm etc.

BILASPUR REGION EASTERN RAILWAY

736. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Regional Office of the Eastern Railway is opened at Bilaspur;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders were issued on the 27th May, 1954 that the commercial offices at Nagpur, Nainpur and Titilagarh will be shifted to Bilaspur in the regional office; and

(c) if so, why were these offices not actually shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

MANGANESE MINES IN MADHYA BHARAT

737. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30,000 manganese workers have been rendered unemployed in Madhya Bharat; and

(b) what are the names of mines so far closed in that State since January, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. About 1,200 workers have been rendered unemployed due to the closing down of mining and prospecting co-operations.

(b) The names of the mines are not known but the names of the villages in which the mines are situated are as follows:—

1. Dudka.
2. Phuledi.
3. Nagarwat.
4. Patra.
5. Amliamal.
6. Rambhapur.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

738. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is implemented in full and the total number of workers insured under the Scheme, State-wise; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to extend the medical facilities provided under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the families of the insured workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has so far been implemented in the Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh, the Delhi State, seven industrial areas of Punjab (*viz.* Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Batala, Ambala, Jagadhri and Bhiwani) and Nagpur in Madhya Pradesh. The approximate number of employees covered under the Scheme in these areas is respectively 84,000, 40,000, 32,000 and 26,000. The number of insured persons registered is considerably higher owing to turnover in employment.

(b) The matter will be discussed with State Governments at an early date. In view of the financial implications and one magnitude of the medical care arrangements involved, some more time is, likely to elapse before the medical benefits can actually be made available to the families of insured workers.

CINNAMON

739. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 600 acres of Cinnamon cultivation in Anjarakandy estates of Malabar District (Madras State) are at present in a neglected state;

(b) whether it is a fact that this estate covers an area of 5,000 acres;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Madras have not taken over the estates from its foreign owners or their agents after the expiry of its lease period sometime ago; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. Only 217 acres are under cinnamon cultivation.

(b) No. This estate covers an area of about 2,854 acres.

(c) Yes. Only an area of 2,000 acres was on lease.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

TRUNK-TELEPHONE IN DISTRIC HEADQUARTERS

740. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number and names of the district headquarter stations in which trunk-telephone facilities have not been installed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 64.]

LOAN FOR TRANSPORT NATIONALISATION SCHEME

741. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Governments, who have so far approached the Central Government for financial assistance and for loan for expenditure on road transport nationalisation schemes;

(b) the considerations which are generally applied while considering such requests;

(c) the names of the States with the amount of loan asked for and sanctioned in the years (i) 1953-54 and (ii) 1954-55 so far;

(d) the names of the States and the amount asked for in cases where the request was not acceded to; and

(e) the names of the States and the amount in cases where the request is still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Ten State Governments have so far approached the Planning Commission for financial assistance in connection with the implementation of their schemes for nationalisation of road transport services in their respective States.

(b) The financial resources of the State and the fact whether the scheme for which financial assistance is sought figures in the Five Year Plan are generally taken into consideration while dealing with such requests.

(c) to (e). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 65.]

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

७४२. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बिलासपुर के बहुत से रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अब तक रहने के लिये मकान नहीं दिये गये हैं, यद्यपि रेलवे बस्ती में बहुत से मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No, Sir. Houses on completion are allotted to staff in accordance with the established procedure.

FLOODS IN N.E.F.A.

743. { Shri Rishang Keishing: Shri Gohain:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas affected by the fecent floods in the North East Frontier Agency;

(b) the extent of losses; and

(c) the relief given by Government to the flood-affected people?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Reports so far received indicate that there was flooding in the plains areas in Tezu, foothills camp area and Machukha.

(b) Seven roads, four paths and tracts were breached in different parts of the Agency. Damage to roads, tracts and bridges is estimated at Rs. 29·25 lakhs. It has not been possible so far to make a precise estimate of loss to crops. Loss of life—2.

(c) The following relief has been afforded so far:—

(1) Machukha (Siang Frontier Division)—200 mds. of rice.

(2) Lekang (Lohit Frontier Division)—Rs. 7428.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

744. Shri P. Subba Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realized by the *ex*-East Punjab Railway by way of recovery from staff who had taken loan from the *ex*-North Western Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society before partition and how it is utilised;

(b) whether Government propose to utilise the amount in giving interim relief to those who had Saving Bank Accounts with the said Society; and

(c) whether any effort has been made with the Pakistan Government to settle the affairs of the Society?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 1,89,446 and is kept under the 'Deposit' head.

(b) The disposal of the amount is not legally advisable.

(c) An agreement has been reached with the Government of Pakistan that Claims against and on behalf of the Society may be processed through the Central Claims Organisation in both countries. Detailed instructions will issue after the procedure for registration and verification of claims has been agreed to by both Governments.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OPTING FOR PAKISTAN

745. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Railways on Demands for Grants (Railways) on the 8th March, 1954, and state:

(a) the number of employees reinstated out of 760 employees who originally opted for Pakistan; and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be reached in other cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). In accordance with the decision of Government, Pakistan final optees are not eligible for re-entertainment in service. But certain cases have been considered individually and 23 persons have been re-employed, and the cases of a few others are still under consideration.

भारत में पहाड़ी स्टेशन

७४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कौन कौन रेलवे स्टेशनों को पहाड़ी स्टेशन माना जाता है; और

(ख) इस श्रेणी में गिने जाने से उनको क्या विशेष सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The following stations are considered as hill stations for purposes of granting travel concessions: Simla, Solan, Dharampore, Dehra Dun, Pathankot, Kathgodam, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal Road (for going to Kodaikanal), Abu Road (for Abu), Coonoor, Darjeeling, Kurseong, Shillong (Railway Out-Agency), Pipariya, Kotagiri (Railway Out-Agency) and Srinagar (Railway Out-Agency).

(b) Concessional hill return tickets for 1st 2nd, Inter and Third classes at 1½ single journey fares available for three months are issued during summer, from all stations from which the chargeable distance is 150 miles or more. In the case of through rail-*cum*-road and rail-*cum*-air return tickets issued to Srinagar for I, II and Inter classes, the charges are levied at 1½ single journey fares.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE 'N' DIVISION

747. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substitutes are not being appointed when the regular staff are given offs in Railway Mail Service 'N' Division and that the employees who cannot be granted such offs in the absence of substitutes are also not being paid compensatory allowance in lieu thereof; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAY STATIONS

748 { Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Shri S. N. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the plan for improvement and expansion of the Railway Stations from Darbhanga to Raxaul under the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement showing the improvements and expansions of the Railway stations between Darbhanga and Raxaul in the First Five Year Plan period is enclosed. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 66.]

REHABILITATION OF *Joomias*

749. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Joomia Rehabilitation Committee in Tripura is not authorised to deal with cases of *Joomias* throughout the Tripura State regarding arrangement for settlement of *Joomias* on land;

(b) whether it is a fact that this committee is only authorised to deal with cases of Joomias of Belonia; and

(c) if so, the step Government propose to take for expediting the *Joomia* rehabilitation in other Divisions of Tripura?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Government is not aware of the existence of such a Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have taken up a Scheme for rehabilitation of the Joomias on suitable agricultural land. At present Joomia settlement operations are being carried out in Belona Sub-Division. The operations in other Sub-Divisions will be taken up gradually.

AIR SERVICE TO TOKYO

750. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the service started by the Air India International recently to Tokyo and Hongkong has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the said service is likely to be resumed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Air India International commenced operating an air service on the route Bombay-Cal-

cutta-Bangkok-Hongkong from the 14th August 1954 with a once weekly frequency. The operation of this service has *not* been suspended. No service to Tokyo has yet commenced.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी

७५१. **श्री एम० एन० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के किन-किन विभागों के किन-किन कर्मचारियों को प्रति दिन बारह घंटे काम करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त रेलवे के कुछ विभागों के कुछ स्थानों पर कागज में दिखाने के लिये तीन कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं, जबकि वास्तविक काम करने वाले दो ही कर्मचारी हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Employees are not required to put in 12 hours work per day in any post on the Railway, but staff are classified as 'essentially intermittent' and scheduled to be on duty for 12 hours, if during such shift of 12 hours the actual work involved does not exceed 6 hours. It is not possible to enumerate the names of all the posts, since staff of the same designation may be classified as 'essentially intermittent' on a lighter section, but may be treated as 'continuous' on a busy section. Assistant Station Masters, Ticket Collectors etc., belong to this category.

(b) No, but it is possible that one of the three officials may not be present at the post on account of sickness, leave or being in the process of carrying out a transfer. In such cases, where relief is not provided, the two men who work extra hours are paid over-time at 1½ times the normal rate in accordance with the rules.

Research in Indigenous Medicines

752. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States have submitted any schemes for research in indigenous medicines;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes;

(c) the assistance that the Government of India propose to give to States which have undertaken such work; and

(d) the amounts given to different States during the current year for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The research schemes mainly relate to:—

(1) research on Ayurvedic medicines;

(2) research on herbs and metals for their use in medicines; and

(3) research on the preventive and curative efficacy of the indigenous medicines in the treatment of T.B., Leprosy, Asthma, Cholera, Typhiod, Small Pox, Diseases of Heart, etc

(c) and (d). The extent of financial assistance will be decided on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee which has been set up for the purpose. These recommendations are awaited.

Road Construction

753. { Shri N. M. Lingam: Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: Shri H. P. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments for the execution of road works from the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 10 crores made by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes, State-wise, sanctioned so far and their cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A list is attached showing State-wise the names of schemes for which grants have been approved and their estimated cost. (Placed in the Library. See No. S-400/54.]

FOREIGN TOURISTS

754. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned from foreign tourists so far during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is not available as yet.

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RAILWAY SERVICES

755. { Shri Rishang Keishing: Dr. Satyawadi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe personnel appointed in various departments of the Railways since 1952; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government for the removal of the difficulties experienced in getting qualified Scheduled Tribe personnel for appointments in Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1797.

(b) The Railways have continued to follow all the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, as set out in that Ministry's Report for 1952-53 and in the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1952 and 1953 copies of which are in the Library of the House. The Railway Ministry have also taken certain special steps to increase the representation of the Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Services. The Railway Service Commissions who conduct recruitment to Class III categories have been directed to take as many Scheduled Tribes as possible. Posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes etc., but not filled were re-advertised and only Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in whose favour the Government have provided reservation were called for interview. The representation of Scheduled Tribes will go on increasing in proportion to their progress in the field of higher education for which purpose the Government of India have already sanctioned grants to the various States. On some of the Railways it has been possible to fill the required quota of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in Class IV but in most cases the reserved vacancies could not be filled for want of qualified candidates.

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN MINISTERIAL SERVICES

756. { Shri Rishang Keishing: Dr. Satyawadi:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained any statistics of the Scheduled Tribe personnel appointed in various posts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department since 1952;

(b) if so, the figures of the Scheduled Tribe personnel appointed in that department during the same period; and

(c) the special efforts made by Government to employ as many qualified Scheduled Tribe personnel as possible in the department?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 597.

(c)(1) All Scheduled Tribe Organisations are approached to nominate suitable Scheduled Tribe candidates for the quota of vacancies reserved for them.

(2) The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes and not taken up by them in any particular year are carried forward to the next year.

APPRENTICES IN THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

757. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Lines Corporation have stopped the practice of paying monthly allowances to its engineering apprentices and student apprentices which was paid in some of the Scheduled lines before nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which students, student apprentices and apprentices are employed in the engineering sections of the different air-ports?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No new apprentices are being entertained by the Corporation on payment basis. Those apprentices who had been drawing stipends at the time of nationalisation were allowed to complete their training on that basis.

(b) The Corporation is now accepting for training only student-apprentices sent to them for training by recognised educational institutions. The terms and conditions on which such student-apprentices are taken are given in the statement which I lay on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 67.]

PASSENGER AMENITIES

758. Shri Raghuramaiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to effect any important alterations in the third class compartments so as to provide greater amenities for third class passengers; and

(b) if so, the nature of those alterations and by what time they will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Rilways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is not intended to change the design of the recently standardised Class III Broad Gauge Coach. A new design of Class III Metre Gauge is being considered. Provision of Sleeping accommodation for Class III passengers on a limited scale on Janata Expresses and long distance trains, is under consideration.

VIJAYAWADA AIR PORT

759. Shri Raghuramaiah: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from the various public organizations in Andhra State requesting that

(i) the Madras-Delhi and Madras-Calcutta flight planes should halt also at Vijayawada; and

(ii) the Air Service to Visakhapatnam should be a daily one: and

(b) if so the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Then Indian Airlines Corporation has a proposal to operate an air service between Madras and Vijayawada when the aircraft at present on order for the operation of feeder routes are delivered. The alternatives of including Vijayawada as a halt either on the Calcutta-Madras or the Delhi-Madras service or on both these services are being examined.

It has been decided that the Calcutta-Madras service should be operated through Visakhapatnam daily from the beginning of October, 1954.

UNIFORMS FOR P. & T. EMPLOYEES

760. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by the Post and Telegraph Department on liveries and uniforms

supplied to their employees during 1953-54;

(b) the manner in which the supply was made; and

(c) the names of the contractors for this supply?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 29,75,000.

(b) The cloth for uniforms was purchased through the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, and supplied direct to the various Circles. The stitching was done by contractors on the basis of the sizes furnished by each individual. The completed uniforms were then despatched to each unit for distribution to the staff. Waterproofs, boots, umbrellas, Jersies, socks etc. are supplied by the D.G. Supplies and Disposals and the chappals by the Ordnance Factories.

(c) The stitching of the uniforms was carried out by the following contractors:

MADRAS

(1) Kummappa Mudaliar Rayapuram, Madras.

(2) Bhawookashinath, Mount Road, Madras.

(3) Messrs. Varasala Sah and Sons, Thimcaldripat, Madras.

Ambala—Messrs. Deva Sing and Bros., Ambala Cantt.

Lucknow, Supdt. District Jail, Unnao.

Patna—Central Jail, Bhagalpur and Buxar, and P. & T. Co-operative Society, Patna. Woollen clothes from District Jail, Unnao.

Calcutta—M/s. General Trading Co., Calcutta, M/s. Shilpa Mahal, Calcutta, M/s. Bankeylal Ramchandra and M/s. S. C. Dey and Sons and M/s. Das Brothers

Bombay—M/s. R. E. Samad & Co.

Nagpur—The Metro Tailors, Nagpur (Warm & Cotton uniforms). The Social Welfare Rehabilitation Centre, P. Block. New Delhi.

Delhi—Women Section, Rehabilitation Ministry, Delhi State.

Shillong—Needle Fight Made., Gauhati Habib Bros. Silchar.

Cuttack—Principal, the Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack.

Hyderabad—Jagannath & Sons & M/s. Lall Bros., Hyderabad.

GMT., Calcutta—No agreement 1953-54. For 1954-55 Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal.

D.M.T., Delhi—Women's Section, P. Block, New Delhi.

D.M.T., Madras M/s. R. M. Ibrahim, 4/17 Naval Hospital Road.

CCTS, Calcutta—M/s. Bengal Tailoring Company.

G.M.P & T. Workshops, Calcutta—M/s. Bhuban & Co., Calcutta B. C. Nawan & Bros., Calcutta.

C.A.O., Calcutta—M/s. Sailo Tailoring House.

D.E.T. Training Jabalpur—Bhagwan Das Tailors, Jabalpur.

A.O.T.R., Delhi—Delhi Women's Section, P Block, New Delhi.

A.O.T.R., North—Delhi Women's Section, P Block, New Delhi.

A.O.T.R., Nagpur—Metro Tailors, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

भारतीय नौवहन

७६१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३-५४ में भारत से समुद्र पार निर्यात होने वाला कितना-कितना लोहा, कोयला और अनाज भारतीय और विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियों द्वारा भेजा गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The requisite information so far as exports

by Indian shipping companies are concerned is given below:—

Commodity	DWT
Iron	112
Ore	1,08,139
Coal	1,85,350
Foodgrains	Nil

Regarding exports by foreign shipping companies, no information is available as these companies do not furnish statistics of cargoes lifted by them in the overseas trades.

WAGONS FOR CARRYING STONES TO DIBRUGARH

762. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of wagons and trains available for carrying stones for revetment Project intended to protect Dibrugarh Town are sufficient; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to make available the adequate number of wagons etc. for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is expected that the Railway will be able to move all the stones that may be offered in connection with the revetment Project.

TIRUNEELAKUDI VILLAGE POST OFFICE

763. Shri G. L. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans have no access to the Post Office at Tiruneelakudi village in Tanjore District; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to remove this drawback?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Branch Post Office was originally in a locality which was not easily accessible to Scheduled Castes. When this came to the notice of the Superintendent of Post Offices he had the office shifted to the bazar area. The Branch Postmaster, however, irregularly reshifted the office within a month to the original location.

(b) The Post Office was finally shifted on 31st July, 1954 with the concurrence of the Collector to a place accessible to all classes of the Public. Suitable action will be taken against the Postmaster who irregularly reshifted the office to the original location.

रेलवे यात्रियों की सुविधायें

७६४. श्री चांडक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पूर्वी रेलवे के केलोद स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गयी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यात्रियों की दिक्कतों को दूर करने की कृपा करेगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, the provision of a passenger waiting hall, drinking water arrangements, a foot over bridge and adequate lighting arrangements at Kelod station were asked for in a letter by Shri B. L. Chandak, M.P. on 8th August 1953.

(b) and (c). The suggestions referred to were placed before the Passenger Amenities Committee on the 31st August, 1954. The Committee recommended that as there were other stations with heavier traffic and with less amenities, these works could only be considered later. The requirements have been noted and they will be considered again in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनें

७६५. श्री चांडक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये नयी रेलवे लाइनों के बारे

में कुछ योजनायें भेजी हैं; यदि हां तो वे योजनाएं कौन सी हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No proposals from the Madhya Pradesh Government have been received so far in response to the recent letter addressed to all State Governments.

FERTILISERS

767. Shri C. R. Chowdary: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers that will be shipped shortly to India from Germany; and

(b) the cost per ton on landing?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Two contracts have been placed for the supply of ammonium sulphate from Germany one for 10,000 metric tons and the other for 10,000 long tons, both of which were expected to be shipped before the end of October, 1954.

(b) For the first consignment, at Rs. 291 per long ton, and for the second at Rs. 294/12 per long ton.

रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी संस्करण

७६८. श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाली रिपोर्टों, नोटिसों और पोस्टल-गाइडों आदि के हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब से निकलने लगेंगे ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Circulars and notices are already being issued by the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs in Hindi. The Posts and Telegraphs Guide Part I and its Pocket Edition in Hindi, will be published in October this year. Part II of the Guide, in Hindi, is expected to be issued by March, 1955. The Civil Aviation Department is also examining a proposal to bring out Hindi editions of the reports, notices, etc. published by that Department.

With regard to other reports, notices, etc. published by this Ministry or its attached and subordinate offices, the matter will be taken up early keeping in view the policy of Government for the gradual replacement of English by Hindi within the period laid down in the Constitution.

नागपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

७६९. श्री चांडक : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत पहुंची है कि नागपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में अधिकारियों द्वारा पक्षपात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी कुछ जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी शिकायतों की जांच करना चाहती है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

TRAINS ON THE KANDLA-DEESA LINE

770. Shri Dholakia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing traffic position on the Kandla-Deesa Line justifies the running of one more passenger train;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be introduced;

(c) whether there is any proposal to accelerate the speed of the trains on this Line; and

(d) if so, by what time?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There is traffic justification for the conversion of one of the existing mixed trains on the section into a purely passenger train. This can be done on receipt of the Engines on order for use on the section and other necessary stock.

(c) and (d). Acceleration will be possible with the use of the Diesel Engines on the section and the conversion of mixed trains into passenger trains, referred to above.

KANDLA-BHUJ RAILWAY LINE

771. Shri Dholakia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of converting the 'narrow-gauge' line into 'metre-gauge' between Kandla and Bhuj has begun;

(b) if so, how long it will take to complete; and

(c) whether it is intended to construct a building for the Railway Station at Bhuj?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be completed during 1955-56.

(c) No, Sir.

BHUJ HOSPITAL

772. Shri Dholakia: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the applications for the post of a Surgeon for Bhuj Hospital have been invited; and

(b) if so, when the post is likely to be filled?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The post of Surgeon in Jubilee Hospital, Bhuj was advertised by the Union Public Service Commission, on 19th June 1954.

(b) The post will be filled up as soon as the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission is received.

CITY BOOKING OFFICE AT GORAKHPUR

773. Shri H. S. Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for opening a city Railway Booking Office at Gorakhpur;

(b) whether any such Booking Office was existing there in the past;

(c) if the answer to the part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for its closure; and

(d) whether Government propose to open one now?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There has been no such demand recently.

(b) Yes. ·

(c) The City Booking Office had to be closed as the facility was not adequately availed of by the public.

(d) No.

UNECONOMIC SUGAR FACTORIES

774. Shri H. S. Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any facility to the uneconomic sugar factories for shifting to suitable sites; and

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities to be given?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Besides providing facilities for the movement of machinery, etc., Government may grant some financial as-

sistance in the form of remission of Excise duty. Each case will be examined on its merits.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

775. Shri H. S. Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which sugar has been imported so far during 1954, month-wise;

(b) its landing cost including the excise duty etc.;

(c) the amount realized from its sale; and

(d) the saving made by Government in these transactions?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 68.]

(b) The landed cost of 4·44 lakh tons sugar received upto 15th September, 1954 including import duty and the clearance and port trust charges is about Rs. 32·35 crores.

(c) and (d). The accounts have not yet been finalised. A saving of about Rs. 3,83 crores is, however, anticipated on the sale of 4·44 lakh tons.

अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद्

७७६. श्री सूर्य प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष अब तक अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद् को कुल कितना अनुदान किया गया है ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Out of the total grant of Rs. 1,50,000 promised for the year 1954-55, the Council has been paid so far a sum of Rs. 90,000 and sanction has been issued for the payment of a second instalment of Rs. 30,000.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN BIHAR

777. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss sustained by the Indian Railways as a result of the floods in North Bihar;

(b) the nature of damage caused to it by the flood; and

(c) the steps taken so far to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) This has not yet been assessed.

(b) The damages have been mainly in the nature of washing away of banks, scouring of approaches to bridges and damages to bridges themselves.

(c) All the breaches have since been repaired excepting those, between Murliganj and Budhma, Dauram Madhepura and Methai and between Miles 6/5 and 10/5 in Mansi-Supaul Sections. These are expected to be repaired within the next few days.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO BIHAR

778. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give subsidised foodgrains to Bihar this year; and

(b) if so, the quantum of each variety of foodgrains given to Bihar so far after the 1st August, 1954 with the retail price of each?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). There is a scheme in operation under which, for the present, 10,000 tons of subsidized wheat would be supplied to Bihar Government for sale at the retail price of Rs. 12 per maund, and the Centre will also share

in the subsidy to be given on rice, so that it may be sold at a retail price of Rs. 15 per maund on a quantity of 10,000 tons. About 8,000 tons of wheat has already been sent to Bihar, while the quantity of rice is being found from their own stocks as Bihar do not want any import of rice.

SALE PRICES OF WHEAT AND RICE IN BIHAR

779. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Bihar to permit sale of rice and wheat at the rate of Rs. 12/- and Rs. 10/- a maund respectively in the flood-affected areas; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No; but sale of rice and wheat is being made in the flood-affected areas at a subsidized price of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 per maund respectively as suggested by Bihar Government.

पश्चिमी रेलवे में यात्रियों की सुविधायें

७८०. श्री डामर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे की रतलाम और मेघनगर स्टेशनों के बीच में स्थित बामन्या और उदयगढ़ स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय बनाने के लिये कोईराशि मंजूर की गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका काम कब तक चालू किया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. Apparently the hon. Member refers to the provision of waiting rooms for upper class passengers. There is not enough justification at present for the provision of these waiting rooms. Third class waiting halls are already available at these stations.

(b) Does not arise.

पेटलावद में तार तथा टेलीफोन कार्यालय

७८१. श्री डामर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत के झाबुआ जिले के पेटलावद कस्बे में तार तथा टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, जिसके बारे में कुछ समय पहले मंजूरी दी गयी थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देर का कारण क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The proposal for opening of a Telegraph Office at Petlaved was approved on 7th April 1954 and the estimates were sanctioned on 25th May 1954. The required stores were indented for on 5th June 1954. The stores are now under supply. Telephone facility is not proposed to be provided at this station.

(b) No. The details given above clearly indicate that action is being taken.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY TICKETS

782. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Tickets for travel between Kajgaon and Chalisgaon are not available at Kajgaon Station since a month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Printed tickets for Chalisgaon were not available at Kajgaon during the month of

August and upto 6th September 1954 inclusive.

(b) Indent for the supply of tickets placed by the Station Master, Kajgaon on the Railway Press Superintendent having been lost in transit, a duplicate requisition had to be placed and this resulted in the non-availability of printed tickets for sometime.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN ORISSA

783. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for construction of a new railway line in Orissa at an early date; and

(b) if so, the state at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of Sambalpur-Titlagarh line.

(b) An up to date Traffic survey is being conducted.

POST OFFICES IN BALASORE DISTRICT

784. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number and names of the post offices that are to be provided with telegraphic facilities in the Balasore District of Orissa during the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Eight *viz.*,

1. Damnagar.
2. Dehurda.
3. Singla.
4. Sirmulia.
5. Rupsa.
6. Bhandaripukri.
7. Remuna.
8. Bhograi.

झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर स्टेशनों का नवनिर्माण

७८५. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन के रेलवे स्टेशनों का नवनिर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन पर १९४८ से अब तक कितने स्टेशनों का पुनरुद्धार हो चुका है;

(ग) कितने स्टेशनों का पुनरुद्धार अभी किया जाना है ;

(घ) हरपालपुर स्टेशन का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ङ) हरपालपुर स्टेशन के पुनरुद्धार में कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir; on a programme basis keeping in view the total amount of funds available during a year and the relative importance, urgency and need for works at different stations on the whole Railway.

(b) Large scale amenities were provided at Banda and Manikpur and smaller scale amenities at eight other stations. At one station work is still in progress.

(c) 10; At these stations amenities are proposed to be provided during the next three to four years.

(d) In about six months time.

(e) The estimate is about Rs. 1,14,000.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER NARBADA

786. Shri Mahodaya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the contract for the construction of the road bridge over the Narbada river at Martakka (Onkareshwar Road Railway Station) was given;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed within which it is to be completed;

(c) how far the work has progressed; and

(d) how much more time it is likely to take to be ready for the traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 27th May 1952.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the information received on the 20th September 1954 from the Madhya Pradesh Government who are in charge of the construction of the bridge, the progress is 13 per cent.

(d) The State Government expect the bridge to be ready by the end of May 1956.

ABOLITION OF 'MAIL GUARD' SERVICE

787. Shri M. D. Joshi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Mail Guard' service of carrying postal mails by Ferry steamers along the Konkan Coast has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether abolition of this service has resulted in considerable inconvenience to the public;

(d) the amount of money paid annually to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for carrying postal mails prior to, and after the abolition of 'Mail Guard' service; and

(e) whether it is a fact that as a result of the abolition of this Service, Government stand to lose substantially?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There are 5 steamer services on the Konkan coast. Except on the service between Bombay and Rewas, the system of Mail Guards carrying the mails on other services has been abolished.

(b) In respect of two services i.e. between Bombay and Vengurla and Bombay and Dabhol, the Mail Guards were unnecessary as, according to the contract, the steamer company convey the mails on their own responsibility. In the case of two other services, *viz.* Bombay-Mora and Bombay-Nhava, the Steamer company did not want the mail contract as they had no passenger traffic on these lines.

(c) No. Alternative arrangements for conveying mails by road are made and these provide the same facilities as previously.

(d) Rs. 81,600 and Rs. 75,000 per annum respectively.

(e) No.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

788. Shri M. D. Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of new railway lines that will be constructed by the end of the current financial year;

(b) the number of new lines that were proposed to be taken in hand for construction; and

(c) the number among them that have been actually undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 346 miles of new railway lines will have been opened to traffic since 1st April, 1951, the commencement of the Plan period.

(b) Two.

(c) One.

HARISHCHANDRAPUR RAILWAY STATION

789. Shri S. M. Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial provision has been made during the current year for the construction of a

waiting room for Upper and Inter Class passengers at the Harishchandrapur Railway Station on the Kathar-Singbad line;

(b) if so, whether the construction has been taken in hand; and

(c) how long it will take to complete this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

TRAINS ON KATIHAR-SINGOBAD SECTION

790. Shri S. M. Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains running on the Katihar-Singobad line do not run to time and that they do not have any inter and upper class compartments for the last few months;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the position;

(c) whether any concessional return tickets would be issued on this line in connection with the Ramkeli Mela; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Concessional return tickets were issued at 1½ single journey fares from stations within a radius of 50 miles from Malda Court in connection with Ramkeli Mela in June, 1954.

(d) Does not arise.

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION

791. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched a campaign to step up sugarcane production in Northern India;

(b) if so, the nature of the campaign; and

(c) the target fixed for production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshumkh): (a) Yes.

(b) A campaign was launched by the Government of India for increasing the yield of sugarcane per acre in Northern India by applying fertilisers to the standing sugarcane crops during the monsoon period in an area of 2·2 lakh acres in the following States:

Uttar Pradesh	1,00,000	Acres.
Bihar	1,00,000	,,
Punjab	20,000	,,

23,100 maunds of ammonium sulphate have been made available for free distribution to selected cane growers in these States for demonstration purposes as under:

Uttar Pradesh	8,000	maunds.
Bihar	9,600	,,
Punjab	5,500	,,

2,100 maunds of fertilisers have also been supplied free to Madhya Bharat for demonstration purposes. 2·5 lakh maunds of fertilisers have been made available to the States of U.P., Punjab and Bihar on deferred payment basis.

Adequate publicity has been given to the campaign by issue of about a lakh copies of the pamphlets prepared in vernacular indicating clearly the methods of applying fertilisers to the crop and thereby increasing production of sugarcane.

(c) No target has been fixed. The additional yield on account of use of fertiliser to the standing crop is expected to average between 15 and 20 per cent.

Vol. VII—No. 28
27th September, 1954 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 16—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Messages from the Rajya Sabha 3325-3326

Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—Fifth Report—Presented 3326

Public Accounts Committee—Ninth Report—Presented . 3326

Release of a Member from jail 3326

Election to Committee—

Employees' State Insurance Corporation 3327-3328

Business of the House 3328

Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill—Passed . . . . . 3328—3357

Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Bill—Passed . 3357—3372

Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1954-55—Not concluded . . . . . 3372—3492

LOK SABHA

Monday, 27th September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part* I).

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12 NOON

MESSAGES FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st September, 1954 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th September, 1954, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

PRESENTATION OF FIFTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on the Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

PRESENTATION OF NINTH REPORT

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1949-50 and 1950-51.

RELEASE OF MEMBER FROM JAIL

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram from the Sub-Magistrate Nandikotkur:

"Shri Kandala Subrahmanyam, M.P. released from Central Jail, Bellary, 20th September, 1954."

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules 1950, this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a Member from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri Khandubhai K. Desai who has resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules 1950, this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a Member from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri Khandubhai K. Desai who has resigned."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and withdrawal of candidatures and for holding election, if necessary, in connection with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, namely:—

Date for nomination	Date for withdrawal	Date for election
28-9-54	28-9-54	29-9-54

The nomination to the Corporation and the withdrawal of candidature will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. respectively on the dates mentioned for the purpose.

The election, which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House between the hours 11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Today, the House will first take up consideration of the Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1954, for which one hour has been allotted. This Bill will be disposed of by about 1 P.M. Thereafter the House will take up the Madhya Bharat Taxation on Income (Invalidation) Bill, for which also one hour has been allotted. After this second Bill has been disposed of by about 2 P.M., the House will proceed with the consideration of the Supplementary Demands for Grants and connected Appropriation Bill for 1954-55, for which six hours have been allotted.

There is another matter which is included in the combined agenda for today and tomorrow, *viz.*, motion regarding Indian Administrative Rules, etc. I suggest that if the House is agreeable, 2½ hours may be allotted for discussion of all these motions.

TAXATION LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is in implementation of the integration of Jammu and Kashmir State with India. The other Part B States generally known as princely States integrated with India in January 1950 after the adoption of the present Constitution. The Jammu and Kashmir State then integrated only in regard to a few subjects: defence, foreign

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

affairs, and communications. As for the other subjects, the Jammu and Kashmir State could not integrate then. In 1952, there was a discussion here between the Government of India and the leaders of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

Some tentative understanding was arrived at between the two parties. Even then, this financial integration could not be proceeded with as the question required further investigation and examination. The matter was delayed and only in December, 1953, the Jammu and Kashmir Government expressed their desire for further discussion on this matter. In January 1954, an agreement was reached that the Jammu and Kashmir Government should integrate with India on almost all points. In fact, in February, 1954, the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir Government passed a resolution endorsing this agreement and the President issued an Order under the Constitution by giving effect to this integration: the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, of 1954, May 14th. Hon. Members, if they look into this Order will find that even then.....

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): May I know if a copy of this Agreement was laid on the Table of the House?

Shri A. C. Guha: It was published in the Gazette.

Shri Bansal: I am not talking of the Order; I am talking of the agreement.

Shri A. C. Guha: Which agreement?

Shri Bansal: The agreement to which you refer. You have referred to an agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir Government in regard to financial integration.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am not sure. I expect it might have been laid on the Table of the House. Anyhow, it is an agreement between the Central Government and the State Government. I do not know whether it was laid on the Table of the House. There was nothing particular in that. It was only a broad outline. In fact, the agreement was really given effect to by this Order which was published in the Gazette.

This Bill is simply to implement this agreement and the Order of the President by bringing that in line with the legal formalities. This Bill is intended only for the financial laws. As far as the other laws are concerned, which may be covered by this Order of the President, they would be responsibility of the Home Ministry or other Ministries and they will bring forward relevant Bills in this respect. Hon. Members will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, how many of the Indian taxation laws will be enforced in the Jammu and Kashmir State. They will be enforced only on the passing of this Act. In fact, integration is in operation since the 13th April of this year. The Jammu and Kashmir Government is going to lose something, and the Government of India, in consideration of that, is also making some grant to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. We have calculated that the loss to the Jammu and Kashmir Government due the surrendering of these rights would be about Rs. 157 crores.

Shri Bansal: Rs. 157 crores per year?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am sorry; Rs. 1·57 crores. Also, provision is being made under the agreement, for certain grants for development purposes. In all, it has been agreed that Rs. 2·50 crores will be given annually to the Jammu and Kashmir Government, till the next Finance Commission makes its report and recommendations as to the allocation of revenues for the Jammu and Kashmir State. But, for the present year, the grant will be only about Rs. 2·42 crores. There is a proportionate reduction for those twelve days during this financial year, during which this integration was not put into effect. As I have already indicated, this integration has come into effect only since 13th April.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Hon. Members are aware that so long, this House had only a very limited scope as regards the Jammu and Kashmir State. It could legislate only on the few items on which the Jammu and Kashmir State had integrated with India, namely, defence, foreign affairs and communications. On several other items, this House had so long no authority to legislate any enactment which would operate in the Jammu and Kashmir State. I think hon. Members will recollect that in all such enactments, in the Short Title, there used to be a special proviso that that particular Act would operate in the whole of India, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, by passing this Act, at least as far as the financial enactments are concerned, this House will have complete authority to pass any legislation which will operate even in the Jammu and Kashmir State. Thus, the House will be pleased to see that this Bill in fact seeks to enhance the authority and scope of this Parliament.

In the Schedule attached to this Bill, hon. Members will find a list of Acts, where such special provisos to exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir were put in the Short Title; and those provisos or exceptions are now being deleted by passing this Act.

Apart from the technicalities and formalities embodied in this Bill, it has got a wider implication as well. Very often, Members in this House have expressed some anxieties, some desires and some aspirations. Very often, angry words were also uttered, either out of impatience or out of some suspicion. Now, this Bill seeks to fulfil those aspirations and those ambitions of this House and to remove those suspicions and the anger. I hope every section of the House will welcome this Bill, and will realise that this is a further step in the integration of the whole of India, which brings it under the suzerain authority of this Parliament. Till now, the scope and authority of Parliament were limited in some very vital matters, and those limitations are being removed now.

Very recently, this House passed another Bill in respect of a small territory in West Bengal, which has now been integrated with, and become a part and parcel of India. This Bill, which I am sure this House will be pleased to pass, will give a further indication about the solidarity and integrity of India. With these words, I commend this Bill to the kind acceptance of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to support Government in the motion for consideration of the Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill. While doing so, I am happy that the people of Kashmir are coming nearer to India, of which they have always been a part and parcel from very ancient times.

Since this is the first Bill which is coming before the House to make the laws of India applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, I would crave the indulgence of the House, if I delve into the history of Jammu and Kashmir before 1947 and soon after that. If we look into the history of Jammu and Kashmir, we find that from time immemorial, Kashmir has been a part of India, excepting for a short period when it came under the Afghans sway in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was the brave Sikh ruler of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who reconquered Kashmir for India, and later on the Dogras took over in 1846.

The Dogra rulers were always patriotic, and they conquered Ladakh in 1824, and Gilgit soon after that, and

brought them into the map of India. They gave good and stable government to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I might recollect with great pleasure on this occasion that it was Maharaja Hari Singh, who kept up the family tradition and the flag of Jammu and Kashmir flying high up, when he spoke in the First Round Table Conference in 1930, when Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, opposed the move of independence for India on the plea that His Majesty's Government had given solemn assurances to the Indian Princes to keep their integrity intact. It was Maharaja Hari Singh, who at that time as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes spoke in London, some time between the 12th November 1930 and 19th January 1931. I would quote only a few relevant lines from the speech he made. He said:

> "As allies of Britain, we stand solidly behind the British connection. As Indians and loyal to the land whence we derive our birth and infant nurture, we stand as solidly as the rest of our countrymen for our land's enjoyment of a position of honour and equality in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

It was a period when very few of the Princes could ever dare to use such words in favour of the independence of India. It was later on really a bad turn of destiny that this patriotic son of Jammu and Kashmir made a mistake by not joining India before 15th August 1947, in spite of the advice of Mahatmaji and that of Acharya Kripalani, the then President of the Congress of India. But it should not be forgotten that it was never the intention of the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir to join Pakistan, in spite of the machinations of Mr. Jinnah, through Colonel Webb, the then British Resident, who has hand in gloves with the creator of Pakistan. It was the then Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Rai Bahadur Ramchander Kak and his Scotch wife, that were the instruments of Colonel Webb to influence the Maharaja.

It is known that the later events made the Maharaja give up his dream of being an independent ruler like the Nizam of Hyderabad,—due to the invasion by Pakistan of the Kashmir territory,—and made him request for help from India to stem the invasion, that was a threat to the four million people of Jammu and Kashmir. His accession to India at that time, was an event which was hailed as an act of patriotism by all sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, and it was also considered a step in the right direction. Thus, a new chapter opened in the history of Jammu and Kashmir.

It is pertinent for me to point out here that the leader of the National Conference, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, himself supported the Maharaja in his move to accede to India with a view to achieve the ideals for which the National Conference struggled for many years, namely responsible Government of a secular nature as an integral part of India. The National Conference confirmed this action of the Maharaja and the decision of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah in their election manifesto and fought the elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly on that platform, which was further ratified by the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly in March 1954. The official seal of this decision was given by the President of India on May 14, 1954.

It is in the fitness of things that Jammu and Kashmir should have the same set of laws as other parts of the Republic and I may express the hope of every right-thinking son and daughter of Jammu and Kashmir that there should not be any disparity between the laws of India and those of the State. I, therefore, welcome the Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill 1954. Income-tax is not an old tax in Jammu and Kashmir and previously people made money but did share it with the State.

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak]

We are living in a modern world where a 'welfare State' has been acknowledged as the ideal. That means that people who are rich should be willing to give a portion of their riches to the State to be spent on the welfare of the masses, who are not fortunate enough to have a good standard of living. Income-tax is one of the devices by which social security and general well-being of people are advanced in an advanced modern State.

Jammu and Kashmir had an Income-tax Act only a decade ago and it may not be in keeping with the standards set up in advanced States. India is now becoming a full-fledged welfare State and it is but proper that the Jammu and Kashmir income-tax law should be the same as that of other parts of India. It is therefore that I welcome this Bill, and I think it has not been introduced a day too soon.

I would, however, like to say that I have my misgivings about the application of section 6(b)—page 3, line 5—in which the Centre is taking over the power to reopen old cases previous to 1952. In my opinion, the application of this section of the Act with effect from 1952 would be a great hardship to the people of the State. I would like to bring to the notice of this House and the hon. Minister that Jammu and Kashmir has gone through very difficult times in the economic field during the days of the invasion of their hearths and homes by the raiders from Pakistan. People had to move from their homes and migrate to other parts of the State leaving all their belongings in trying to save their very lives and keeping the honour of their womenfolk. It can be imagined by the people of the State and even by the onlookers in the Indian Army who came to our rescue, that confusion was the order of the day and the poor people who could not save their few belongings lost even accounts papers etc. in the pell-mell. Now, if anybody asks them to submit their accounts and if anybody thinks of re-opening the cases, it will be a very great hardship on them.

Another fact of the economic situation in the State is the taking over of the lands under the Abolition of the Big Estates by the Jammu and Kashmir Government without any compensation to them. This is certainly a unique feature of the abolition of landlordism in this country, where a fair value of the lands taken over was given as compensation to those who surrendered them to the State. About 10,000 families are thus left in a state of destitution and if this section of the Bill takes the effect of law, it would be a great hardship to those unfortunate families, who have lost everything they had.

I hope and trust that in view of the facts of the situation mentioned by me, this hon. House is fully aware of the economic condition of the people of State, who have been endowed by nature with the riches of life but the mass of them are in the grip of poverty and economic and social backwardness. I am sure that it is the intention of the Government to rehabilitate these poor people and put them on a sound and sure economic foundation of life and living. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Bansal: I join my voice in welcoming this measure. I am sure every citizen of this country will welcome this Bill as the consummation of a long cherished desire on the part of this country. But I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister as to why this Bill, which is so important, and to the wider implications of which he himself made a reference, is being sneaked in in such a manned. Only one hour is being allotted for its discussion.

Shri A. C. Guha: That does not depend on the hon. Minister at all. That has been done by the Business Advisory Committee.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): He ought to have requested the Committee for more time.

Mr. Chairman: If a Bill is acceptable to all sections of the House, then more time cannot be unnecessarily devoted to it.

Shri Bansal: No, Sir. There are certain other implications.....

Mr. Chairman: It is not on account of the importance of the Bill but on account of the controversial nature of in that more time is usually allotted.

Shri Bansal: Not only on account of importance, but there are certain other important implications of this Bill which, in my opinion, deserves for it more time being allotted for discussion in this House. After all, when we are extending these laws to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, the House must be taken into confidence as to what are going to be the financial implications of this integration.

The hon. Minister said that a debate took place on the floor of this House in 1952. I also remember what transpired in that debate, and if I remember rightly, the hon. Maulana Azad said at that time that integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir financially with India would mean a very big loss to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, because they were earning a big income from the customs, and inasmuch as financial integration would remove the customs barrier, the State of Jammu and Kashmir would suffer a big loss. Now, I want to know what would be the quantum of that loss. How much money will the State of Jammu and Kashmir forgo on account of this integration? The Deputy Finance Minister gave a figure. I remember first he said it was Rs. 157 crores. Then he said it was Rs. 1·57 crores. I know it may be Rs. 1·57 crores, but if he himself is having such a big confusion in his mind, what to speak of the House? Therefore, what I am trying to say is that it would have been in the fitness of things if a White Paper had been laid before this House as to what would be the financial implications of this integration. That is the only point I am going to press before this House, because I am not at all satisfied with the figure that has been given of Rs. 1·57 crores, and Rs. 2·5 crores which will be the additional burden to the Exchequer. In the Financial Memorandum which has been enclosed with the Bill, it is mentioned that the anticipated expenditure on the staff to be stationed within the State would be about Rs. 2·5 lakhs annually. From this, it would appear that it does not include any other commitments which the Government of India will have to undertake as a result of the extension of these laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to place on the Table of the House a detailed White Paper as to what will be the financial implications of this integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Now, I do not want to be misunderstood. I am not one of those who cavil at any expenditure that might have to be incurred by the Government of India by virtue of this merging. After all, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of this country and whatever sacrifices we have to make in order to bring that State into line with other Part A or Part B States in our country, I wil not grudge. But it behoves the Minister to take this House, which has the power of voting these funds, into confidence, so that we know as to where we stand and what will be the implications of the extension of these taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With these words, I once again extend my wholehearted support to this Bill.

مولانا مسعودی (جموں تلها
کشمیر) - جاب چیر مین صاحب -

[مولانا مسعودی]

امور کے بارے میں جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی ہونے والے قوانین پاس کرے - آج ہم ایک قانون پر تو غور کر رہے ہیں مگر بدقسمتی سے وہ آرٹیکل جس کے مطابق وہ حق ہم کو حاصل ہوا ہے وہ پچھلے پانچ چھ مہینوں سے اس ہاؤس کے سامنے نہیں رکھا گیا حالانکہ ہونا یہ چاہیئے تھا کہ ایک اہم ترین آرٹیکل جو نہ صرف اس ہاؤس کو جموں اور کشمیر کے بارے میں قوانین پاس کرنے کا حق دیتا ہے بلکہ اس سے بھی زیادہ یہ کرتا ہے کہ یونین کا کانسٹی ٹیوشن جو سوائے تین امور کے جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی نہیں تھا اس کو جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی کر دیا ہے اور اس سے بہت سی امپلیکیشنس نکلتی ہیں - وہ آرٹیکل لازمی طور پر پارلیامنٹ کے سامنے آنا چاہیئے تھا تاکہ سب سے پہلے اس آرٹیکل کی معقولیت کا جو پہلو ہے ان پر یہ ہاؤس غور کرتا اور اس کے بعد اس قسم کے قوانین جو جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی ہونے والے تھے وہ اس ہاؤس کے سامنے لائے جاتے - اس کانسٹی ٹیوشنل آرٹیکل میں جموں اور کشمیر کا ہندوستان کے ساتھ صرف مالی انٹیگریشن ہی نہیں تھا بلکہ اس کے علاوہ اور بھی امور ہیں جن پر حاوی ہے - یہ دو بڑے امور ہیں جن میں سے یہ مالی انٹیگریشن

یہ بل جو ہاؤس کے سامنے اس وقت رکھا گیا اس کی بنیاد وہ کانسٹیٹیوشنل ایپلیکیشن آرڈر ہے جو اس سال ۱۴ مئی کو جاری کیا گیا تھا - اس سے قبل جموں اور کشمیر کی اسٹیٹ یونین کے کانسٹیٹیوشن میں گورن ہوتی تھی صرف دفعہ ۳۷۰ سے - جس کے مطابق سوائے ڈیفینس فارن افیئرس اور کمیونیکیشن یا ان سے تعلق رکھنے والے امر کے اس پارلیامنٹ کو کوئی قانون پاس کرنے کا حق نہیں تھا جو جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی ہوتا- چنانچہ یہی وجہ تھی کہ گزشتہ مدت میں جو قانون بھی اس پارلیامنٹ نے پاس کئے - ہر ایک میں یہ رکھا گیا کہ ہندوستان کے تمام حصوں پر بجائے جموں اور کشمیر کے حاوی ہوگا - اس کے بعد سنہ ۵۲ کا دہلی ایگریمنٹ اور بعض دوسرے ارینجمنٹس ایسے ہوئے جن کے مطابق اس پارلیامنٹ کو یہ حق دئے جانے کی کوشش کی گئی کہ ایسا قانون پاس کیا جائے جو بعض دوسرے امر کے بارے میں بھی جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی ہو اور ان میں سے یہ آرٹیکل جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی تجویز کیا کانسٹی ٹیوشنل ایپلیکیشن تو جموں اینڈ کشمیر ۱۴ مئی سنہ ۵۴ کا ہے - یہ پہلا اور بنیادی آرٹیکل ہے جس کے مطابق اس ہاؤس کو یہ حق دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ بھی دوسرے

جسٹس اپنے کئی ساتھیوں کو لے کر
کشمیر جا سکتے ہیں وہاں جا کر
شریلکر میں اجلاس کر سکتے ہیں
اور وہاں پر معمولی معمولی مقدمات
بھی سن سکتے ہیں لیکن جہاں تک
وہاں کے لوگوں کے فنڈامنٹل رائٹس
کا معاملہ ہے وہ پانچ سال تک ابھی
ان کے سامنے نہیں آ سکتا - حالانکہ
دنیا جانتی ہے کہ انصاف میں تیلے
کرنا یہ انصاف سے انکار کرنے کے برابر
ہے - ہم انصاف دینے میں تیلے تو
کرتے ہیں اور ان لوگوں کو جہاں تک
دینے کا تعلق ہے اس کو تو ہم پانچ
سال تک ملتوی کرتے ہیں لیکن
جہاں تک ان سے کچھ لینے کا تعلق
ہے اس کو ایک دن کے لئے بھی
ملتوی نہیں کیا جا سکتا - حالانکہ
اس بل کے اسٹیٹمنٹ آف آبجیکٹس
اینڈ ریزنس میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ
کچھ باتیں ابھی تک اسٹیٹ
گورنمنٹ کو ایسی چھوڑی ہیں جن
پر وہ دس سال کے لئے خود ٹیکس
لگایا کرے تو کیوں اس پر یہ چھوڑا
ہے اس لئے کہ جیسا ابھی بنسل
صاحب نے کہا جموں اور کشمیر کی
مالی حالت بہت خراب ہے - یہ
سب مانتے ہیں اور ان کی مالی
حالت اس قدر خراب ہے کہ ان کا
اس سال کا جو سالانہ بجٹ ہے اس
میں پچاس پرسینٹ کی کمی رہی
جس کو کہ مرکز نے ڈھائی کروڑ
روپیہ سے زیادہ دے کر پورا کیا ہے -

ایک ہے اور دوسرا سپریم کورٹ کا
جموں اور کشمیر پر حاوی ہونا ہے -
اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ لینن اور دینن کا
معاملہ جموں اور کشمیر کے لوگوں کے فائدے
کی چیز ہے - اس آرڈر کے مطابق
اگر ان کو ملنے والی کوئی چیز جو
ان کو دی گئی ہے وہ تو سپریم
کورٹ کا اپیلاٹی ہونا ہے اور ان سے
جو چیز لی گئی ہے وہ اس
ٹیکسیشن کا حق ہے جو یونین نے
حاصل کیا ہے - اس طرح سے دو
چیزیں جو ہیں - ایک پرستاو میں
لینن اور دینن دونوں چیزیں شامل
ہیں - لیکن میں افسوس کے ساتھ
اس بات کو ظاہر کرتا ہوں کہ جہاں
تک لوگوں سے لینے کا تعلق ہے یعنی
ٹیکسیشن کا تعلق ہے اس میں تو
ہم جلدی کر رہے ہیں اور جلدی
بھی اس قسم کی کہ ایک اہم ترین
ایکٹ ہم ایک گھنٹہ کے اندر اندر
پاس کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور دوسری
طرف جہاں تک انصاف کا تعلق ہے
اس میں تیلے اس قسم سے کر رہے
ہیں کہ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ پانچ سال
تک جہاں تک جموں اور کشمیر کے
باشندوں کے فنڈامنٹل رائٹس کا تعلق
ہے ان کے بارے میں باوجود وہاں پر
سپریم کورٹ کے حاوی کر دینے کے وہ
اس بارے میں سپریم کورٹ سے
انصاف حاصل نہیں کر سکتے - جموں
اور کشمیر پر سپریم کورٹ حاوی ہو
چکا ہے - سپریم کورٹ کے چیف

[مولانا مسعودی]

ایگریمنٹ سے بھی یہاں کا کوئی ممبر واقف نہیں ہے سوائے اس مسودہ میں ایک حوالہ آیا ہے باقی کسی طرح کا علم نہیں ہے کہ وہ مالی ایگریمنٹ کیا ہے اور جیسا شری بلسل نے کہا اس کی مالی امپلیکیشنس کے بارے میں کوئی جانتا ہی نہیں - میری یہی درخواست ہو گی کہ بل کو پاس کرنا ملتوی رکھا جائے - دوسرے سیشن میں یہ پاس کیا جا سکتا ہے اور تب تک اس معاملے میں جس قدر بھی تفصیلات ہوں وہ اس ہاؤس کو مہیا کی جائیں تاکہ جب یہ ہاؤس اس بل کو پاس کرنے لگے تو وہ اس کو پورے علم کے ساتھ پاس کرے

میں ایک دوسری چیز یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - جیسا کہ عرض کیا گیا یہ کانسٹیٹیوشنل آرڈر جو ہے اس کے مطابق یہ بل مرتب کیا گیا ہے و آرڈر صرف فائنینشیل امپلیکیشنس پر ہی حاوی نہیں ہے اس کے ساتھ اور بھی بہت سے معاملے ہیں جہاں اور بہت سے قوانین پچھلے برسوں میں پاس ہوئے ہیں جو اس بات کا حق رکھتے ہیں اور جس کے بارے میں جموں اور کشمیر کے لوگ حق رکھتے ہیں کہ جو فائدہ کی باتیں ہیں ان کا فائدہ ان کو بھی پہنچے - تو کیوں نہ جن کا بجٹ اتنا خراب ہو لازمی طور پر ان کو کچھ نہ کچھ رعایتیں دی جاتی ہیں اور اس بل میں بھی کچھ رعایتیں دی گئی ہیں ایک دو چیزوں میں مثلاً موٹر اسپریٹ کے لئے اور ایک آدھ چیز کے واسطے یہ رکھ دیا گیا ہے کہ دس سال تک ان کا ٹیکس جموں اور کشمیر اسٹیٹ لیا جائے گی - یونین گورنمنٹ اس میں دخل اندازی نہیں کرے گی - جب اس قسم کی رعایتیں ان چیزوں میں دی جا سکتی ہیں تو انکم ٹیکس کے معاملے میں بھی دے سکتے ہیں - کسی چیز میں ان کو رعایت دے سکتے ہیں - گر رعایت نہ بھی دی جا سکتی ہو تو اس قدر تیزی کے ساتھ اس ایکٹ کو نہیں پاس کرنا چاہیئے جس سے اس کے مختلف پہلو اور مختلف اور دیگر باتیں اچھی طرح سے نہیں دیکھی جا سکتیں - میں اس سے زیادہ اس معاملے میں کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہتا - میں تو یہی عرض کروں گا کہ اگر گورنمنٹ سے ہو سکتا ہو تو وہ اس مرحلے پر اس ایکٹ کو پاس کرنا ملتوی کرے اور اس کے تمام پہلوؤں پر اچھی طرح سے غور کریں - جلدی کی تو وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہو گا اور مناسب بات نہیں ہو گی - خود اس ایکٹ کی بنیاد جس مالی ایگریمنٹ پر ہے اس مالی

ایک ایسا مکمل اور ایک پریسائز بل لیا جائے جس کی رو سے تمام مفید چیزیں جو اس پارلیامنٹ نے پاس کی ہوں اور جو اب نئے حالات میں اور نئے آرڈر کے ماتحت حاوی ہو سکتی ہیں جموں اور کشمیر پر - لیکن یہ سب چیزیں ایک ہی بار کیوں نہ مرتب کر کے پیش کی جائیں - اس طرح الگ الگ چیزیں کیوں لائی جائیں - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں -

(*English translation of the above speech*)

Maulana Masoodi (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, the Bill before the House is based on the Constitutional application order issued on 14th May last. Before that in the Constitution of the Union, Jammu and Kashmir State was governed by Article 370 according to which with the exception of subjects of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications or matters connected therewith, this Parliament had no right to pass any law applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. That is why all the laws passed by this Parliament were made applicable to all parts of India except Jammu and Kashmir. In 1952, the Delhi Agreement and certain other arrangements were made according to which power was sought to be given to this Parliament to frame laws about certain other subjects which would apply to Jammu and Kashmir. This order, the Constitutional Application to Jammu and Kashmir order of May 14th, is the first and basic order according to which this House has been empowered to frame laws about certain other matters which would apply to Jammu and Kashmir. Unfortunately though we are considering this Bill, yet the Order issued five or six months ago from which we have derived that right has not been placed before the House. This important Order which not only empowers this House to frame laws for Jammu and Kashmir, but also applies the Union Constitution to it and which has many other implications, should certainly have been placed before Parliament. The House would have considered the propriety of this Order and then the laws applicable to Jammu and Kashmir would have been brought before this House. This Constitutional order not only covered the financial integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, but other matters also. The two major matters are the financial integration and the extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the State. According to this order, the jurisdiction of Supreme Court has been extended to the State, but the right of taxation has been taken away from it by the Union. This proposal gives something but at the same time takes away something else. So far as taxation is concerned, we are rushing the proposal through and want to pass an important Bill within an hour, but so far as justice is concerned, we are stipulating that in spite of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the State, the people of Jammu and Kashmir can have no redress from the Supreme Court as regards their fundamental rights. The Supreme Court has extended its jurisdiction to Jammu and Kashmir. Its Chief Justice and his colleagues have gone to Kashmir and held their court there and have heard very ordinary cases, but so far as the question of the fundamental rights of the people of the State is concerned, it cannot come before them for five years, although it is well-known that justice delayed is justice denied.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that there are still some subject left with the State Government, in connection with which it can levy taxes for ten years. Why has this been done? Because, as Shri Bansal pointed out, the financial position of Jammu and Kashmir is very

[Maulana Masoudi]

weak so much so that the deficit of 50 per cent. in its annual Budget has had to be made up by the Centre with a grant of over Rs. 2½ crores. When budgetary position is so unsound, the grant of certain concessions is inevitable and in this Bill also a few concessions have been given. For instance it has been laid down that the tax on motor-spirit and one or two other things shall be realized by the State and the Union will have no hand in it. When concessions in these matters can be given, it can also be given in the matter of income-tax or in any other matter. If it be not possible, we should in any case not pass this Bill in such a great hurry without carefully considering its various aspects. I do not wish to say anything more in this connection. I would only urge upon the Government that if possible the passing of this Bill should be postponed and all its aspects should be carefully considered. Hasty action in this matter would not be proper. This Bill itself is based on the Financial Agreement, with which the Members are not familiar. There is just one reference to the Agreement in this draft. Excepting this, it is not known what this Financial Agreement is. As Shri Bansal has said nobody knows anything about its financial implications. I would request that this Bill be held over till the next session. In the meantime all the relevant details should be supplied to the House, so that it should be in possession of all the facts at the time of passing it. This Constitutional Order, according to which this Bill has been drafted, not only has financial implications but other implications also. Many laws regarding various matters have been passed in the last few years. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have a right to enjoy the advantages accruing from these measures. For this purpose a comprehensive and precise Bill should be brought according to which all the advantageous measures passed by this Parliament should apply to Jammu and Kashmir according to the changed circumstances and the new order. There should be a single comprehensive Bill for this purpose and no piece-meal legislation.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन): माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा इस बिल पर बोलने का कोई इरादा तो नहीं था लेकिन अभी दो, एक बातें मेरे मित्र मौलाना मसूदी ने जो कहीं, उनके बारे में ही जवाब देने के लिये मैं इस समय खड़ा हुआ हूं। एक बात उन्होंने यह बतलाई कि जिस आर्डर के तहत यह कानून बन रहा है वह सभागृह के सामने नहीं आया। इसके बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में हमने यह चीज पहले ही स्वीकार की है कि जो विधान काश्मीर की कांस्टीट्एंट असेम्बली बनायेगी वह भारत सरकार को मंजूर होगा। जो कुछ भी पहली एग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसके तहत वहां की कांस्ट्रीट्एंट असेम्बली ने कुछ निर्णय किया और वहां कुछ बातें उन्होंने मंजूर कीं। अब जो चीजें उन्होंने मंजूर की थीं, वही प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने आर्डर के द्वारा जारी की हैं।

उस आर्डर को यहां रखने का मतलब यह है कि उस पर यहां वाद-विवाद हो और सभा को उस में तरमीम करने की इजाजत हो, तो यह नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि यह अधिकार तो वहां की कान्स्टट्एंट एसेम्बली को है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी मुनासिब समझे वह विधान तैयार करे और अपनी शर्तें उस में रक्खे, और यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि हम ईमान्दारी के साथ, जैसा कि वह चाहते हैं, उस का पालन करें और उस को मंजूर करें। इस लिये यह बात मेरी, समझ में नहीं आती है कि उस आर्डर को यहां पर कैसे रखा जाय।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

दूसरी चीज उन्होंने यह कही कि जहां तक देने लेने का सवाल है, टैक्स तो

दिया जा रहा हैं, लेकिन दंगे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दंगे, लेकिन अभी तक जहां तक फंडामेन्टल राइट्स का सवाल हैं, सिविल लिबर्टीज का सवाल हैं, वह केसेज पांच साल तक अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने नहीं जा सकते यद्यपि सुप्रीम कोर्ट वहां पर फंक्शन कर रहा हैं। इस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन हैं कि जम्मू और कश्मीर की कान्स्टिटुएंट एंसेम्बली ने इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कर लिया और इस के बारे में इस संसद को हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं।

जो बातें यहां हमारे लायक दोस्त ने कही हैं, ज्यादा अच्छा होता यदि वह उन को जम्मू और कश्मीर की कान्स्टिटुएंट एंसेम्बली के सामने रखते। वहां की मैजारिटी से, बहुमत से बल्कि सर्वसम्मति से जो चीज तय हुई हैं और जो कानून उन्होंने बनाया हैं, उस में दिल्ली एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक हमें हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं। ऐसी सूरत में इस बात की दलील देना बिल्कुल असंगत और गलत हैं।

यही दो बातें मुझे सदन के सामने रखनी थीं, और मैं समझता हूं कि जो गलतफहमी पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई हैं वह इस से पैदा नहीं होगी और असलियत सामने आ जायेगी।

इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे (गुना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। अनेक वर्षों से जम्मू और काश्मीर के भारत के अविभाज्य अंग होने के कारण जम्मू और कश्मीर की जनता इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही थी कि जम्मू और कश्मीर भारत में ही सम्मिलित हो। मैं अपने मित्र ठाकुर लक्ष्मण सिंह चरक से सहमत नहीं हूं इस बात में, जैसे कि उन्होंने इतिहास का चित्रण किया हैं कि पहले कश्मीर को कांकर किया गया और उस के बाद लद्दाख को कांकर किया गया। यह हिन्दुस्तान के ही अंग थे इस लिये उन को किसी के जीतने का सवाल नहीं था। कश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान एक ही विभाग हैं।

मेरे मित्र मौलाना मसूदी ने जो कुछ कहा हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं उन के साथ हूं इस बारे में कि भारत के प्रत्येक अंग को अधिकार होगा कि जो उस के बुनियादी अधिकार हैं, फंडामेन्टल राइट्स हैं वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने आने चाहियें, परन्तु वह अधिकार हम को मिल नहीं रहा हैं, उस के बारे में सौदेबाजी हो रही हैं। टैक्स तो हम लिये जा रहे हैं, और अधिकार नहीं दे रहे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लिये और जम्मू कश्मीर की जनता के लिये यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि उन के मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा हमारा सर्वोच्च कोर्ट करे। हमारी भी यही हार्दिक इच्छा हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो टैक्सेशन हो रहा हैं उस से हिन्दुस्तान को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा हैं। हिन्दुस्तान टैक्सेशन इस लिये कर रहा हैं कि फाइनेन्शल इन्टेग्रेशन में सब भागों को एक समान अधिकार मिलें। और इस के लिये जैसा हमारे श्री बंसल ने बताया अगर हिन्दुस्तान को कोई लाइबिलिटी उठानी पड़ी तो वह उस को भी उठाने के लिये तैयार हैं।

हम सोचते हैं कि इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में और बाकी जो विषय हैं उन विषयों के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की सर्वाकांक्षा पूर्ण नहीं हुई हैं। परन्तु कश्मीर भारत का एक अंग हैं, जिस तरह से बाकी के हमारे ख श्रेणी के राज्य हैं उसी तरह से यह भी ख श्रेणी का राज्य हो यह इस ध्येय की पूर्ति में कि हमारे देश के ख श्रेणी के सब विभाग एक से होने

[श्री वी० जी० दंशपांडे]

चाहिएं, एक कदम हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं।

बाकी सब विषयों की चर्चा यहां होगी, लेकिन यहां आ कर जो आक्षेप करने या लड़ाई करवाने की दृष्टि से जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं, मैं उन का विरोध करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक है उसे यहां स्वीकार किया जायेगा।

Shri A. C. Guha: I am grateful to the hon. Members for generally welcoming this Bill. Two Members from Jammu and Kashmir have spoken and I realise they are persons who are directly interested in the Bill. Mr. Charak has mentioned about the past history, and other things. I think it is realised that Jammu and Kashmir are an integral part of India from the earliest ages and there is no question about that whatever might have been the political history, some territory being conquered by some people or some raja or maharaja or sultan, the fact remains that Jammu and Kashmir were all along forming part and parcel of India, an integral part of India, and this Bill is simply an assertion of that apparent fact and patent fact.

Maulana Masoodi has raised certain points, and I think Mr. Vyas has already replied to those points. We have been proceeding on the lines of some agreed formula while dealing with what are known as the princely States. Never has this House or the Government had any desire to force anything on these States. The Jammu and Kashmir Government has expressed certain wishes and desires through the Constituent Assembly in February this year and this Bill is simply to implement those desires. I do not think Maulana Sahib was right in raising some irrelevant and extraneous issues in connection with the Bill. Nor should we go beyond what has been accepted by the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. As it has been the basic principle of this Government and of this House, in such matters we have always been proceeding on some agreed basis.

Mr. Bansal has raised the question of financial implications. I am sorry that instead of mentioning Rs. 250 lakhs, I mentioned Rs. 250 crores, but I corrected it immediately as Rs. 257 lakhs. It is not a confusion as Mr. Bansal has put it; it is rather a slip and I hope he will take it in that spirit and not as a confusion in my mind. I cannot imagine that the Jammu and Kashmir Government would lose, simply by this enactment, Rs. 157 crores.

Shri Bansal: That created a confusion in our minds.

Shri A. C. Guha: Immediately, within a second, I corrected myself. Then he asked for some further clarification in regard to the financial implications. I have already stated that the Jammu and Kashmir Government would lose about Rs. 157 lakhs or nearabout that amount, and India Government will get an annual revenue of about Rs. 30 lakhs from different heads, and there will be a net saving of Rs. 50 lakhs that was being paid to the Jammu and Kashmir Government for foreign goods passing through bond. On our side, there will be a saving of Rs. 50 lakhs, and the net increase of Rs. 30 lakhs or nearabout that amount. So, there will be a saving of Rs. 80 lakhs, and perhaps the Jammu and Kashmir Government will lose about Rs. 150 lakhs. We have arranged to give the Jammu and Kashmir Government a total grant of Rs. 250 lakhs a year, but for the current year it will be Rs. 242 lakhs as the financial integration has taken effect from the 13th April of this year and not from the 1st April. Those arrangements will continue till the next Finance Commission makes a report as regards the financial aspect of the Jammu and Kashmir State along with the other States. I have nothing more to say. All Members have appreciated the wider implications of the Bill and I

hope small misgivings should not weigh with them in consideration of the wider implications of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2, 3 and 4.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(*Repeals*)

Shri Madhao Reddi (Adilabad): I beg to move:

In page 2, omit lines 32 to 40.

Sir, the object of my amendment is quite simple. Sections 25, 25A, 25B and 25C of the Kashmir Customs Act authorise the State Government to prohibit the export and import of books, publications and newspapers. Now we are repealing this Act through this piece of legislation, but this particular section is sought to be retained. This provision has been much abused by the State auhorities and there are instances where genuine Indian publications have not been allowed to enter Kashmir. It is very strange that Kashmir should be a part of India and still Indian publications should not be freely allowed to enter that State. This provision and other similar provisions in the Kashmir statute book have been responsible for the present state of affairs in Kashmir and we should see that this section is not retained on the statute book.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 2, omit lines 32 to 40.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, I cannot accept this amendment, because as I have stated we are proceeding on some agreement. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have not agreed to accede to this item—item No. 39 in the Seventh Schedule—Concurrent List. So, I am not in a position to accept this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 2, omit lines 32 to 40.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.— *Savings*)

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: I beg to move:

In page 3, lines 5 to 7, omit:

"in respect of any period prior to the previous year for the purposes of assessment under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922)".

Sir, When I spoke at the consideration stage of this Bill, I said that as far as the people of Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, they welcome this measure and consider it a step in the right direction. However, I had my misgivings about the application of this clause. Considering the economic situation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which was dislocated due to the raids and other political developments, if this clause is applied very rigidly, the already hard hit people of the State will be further hit, and instead of doing some good to the people you will bring hardships on them. So, if the amendment I have suggested is accepted, it will serve the interests of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and also of the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the new Act apply retrospectively?

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Government may re-open cases prior to 1952; according to the Indian Income-tax Act, they can call for accounts and re-open cases up to eight years.

If, however, the hon. Minister is prepared to give me an assurance, that only in exceptional cases, where there is a fraud, old cases will not be re-opened, I will not press my amendment.

Shri A. C. Guha: I can satisfy the hon. Member to this extent that generally we shall not try to re-open, cases, unless there is any case of fraud, or concealment of income or anything like that. We shall always be careful in such cases. Whenever such cases are re-opened, they will be examined under the existing Jammu and Kashmir Act, not under the Indian Income-tax Act. I hope the hon. Member will not press his amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not placed it before the House.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): I support the motion wholeheartedly and I do so for this reason. In all the Bills which we have passed up to this day, there was always a clause to the effect that it extends to the whole of India, excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This clause looked, in my opinion, rather odd. Now, we know that Jammu and Kashmir is included in India, because, if they pay the piper they can always call the tune.

There is one thing which might be taken amiss by at least, I believe, the women of Kashmir. Here in India you are going on merrily with the Special Marriage Act and with the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speker: Is marriage also axed? We are now referring to taxation laws, excise duties, etc.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: My argument is this. The Kashmir people may naturally say that at the time of imposing a burden on them, you come with a piece of legislation of this nature. But at the time of giving liberty or licence, you withhold the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act from them. Would not the progressive section of the people of Kashmir feel like that?

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: We are not very much worried about the Special Marriage Act.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: So had I!

1 P.M.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: When I look into the clauses of this Bill, I feel that the financial blood stream of India is now going to spread further north and include Kashmir also. But Kashmir had been from time immemorial part and parcel of India, and if I am not mistaken in my memory with regard to historical facts, I think Kashmir had been really shaping the destiny of India. When the ancestors or the parents of Nur Jehan came to India they little thought she would be influencing the heart of the Moghul Empire. Later on when some other people came down to India they had absolutely no idea that some day their progeny is going to steer the destiny of independent India. Today we are very happy to have Kashmir with us

and India looks upon Kashmir as the mother country to include the State of India, the provincial part of it, though actually the case is the reverse. Kashmir on the top and Travancore below on the South are the two jewels in India, the most beautiful ornaments that adorn Bharat Mata. Therefore, it is but necessary that we should extend our authority over Kashmir. This House has been the scene of many a discussion on Kashmir, and always there was a tone of sorrow in it. Today, when Kashmir is going to be part and parcel of India with the financial integration, I am really surprised to find even in the Opposition Benches very few voices coming forth, except one or two, to welcome it.

I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister anything to say?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think I shall have anything more to say. But I think it is a proud privilege for me to pilot this Bill, and I hope the House and the whole country will realize the implications of this Bill and that the House will have in near future the pleasure of passing similar other Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Kashmir State will benefit by this Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MADHYA BHARAT TAXES ON INCOME (VALIDATION) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to validate the levy, assessment and collection in the State of Madhya Bharat of certain taxes on income and on profits of business due in respect of the periods referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Finance Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

439 L.S.D.

This is a very simple Bill. Under the Federal Finance Agreement the Madhya Bharat Government was entitled to assess levy and collect the taxes under certain Acts, mainly the Indore Industrial Tax Rules, 1927 and other laws of the former Indian States now constituting Madhya Bharat, because there was no corresponding tax on business profits levied by the Centre at that time. In accordance with the usual recommendation of the States Finances Enquiry Committee, a general provision was made in section 13 of the Finance Act, 1950, keeping the taxation laws of the States in force therein immediately before the date of the Federal Financial Integration, operative only for the levy and collection of the tax on incomes of the period prior to the previous year relevant for the 1950-51 assessment. But the assessment and collection under the State laws was to be made by the officers of the Central Government appointed under the Indian Income-tax Act, who were to be treated as the corresponding officers under the State laws. Thus in the case of taxes of a special kind assessed, levied and collected in Madhya Bharat there was a sort of inconsistency or conflict between the terms of the agreement and the provisions of section 13 of the Finance Act, 1950.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): What was that agreement?

Shri M. C. Shah: Agreement between the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat and the Government of India, that for the period prior to the integration the Madhya Bharat Government will be entitled to assess, levy and collect the taxes prior to the period of financial integration. That was the agreement under article 278 of the Constitution, and it is binding on the Government of India. Therefore the Madhya Bharat Government officers were entitled to assess, levy and collect the tax.

Now, under section 13 of the Finance Act—that was under the recommendation of the Federal Finance Enquiry Committee there was this distinction

[Shri M. C. Shah]

so far as other States were concerned, that section 13 was in operation. So far as the Madhya Bharat Government was concerned, the Agreement between the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat and the Government of India operated and therefore the Madhya Bharat Government, under the impression that this agreement prevailed, appointed all the officers and they assessed, levied and collected all these taxes. There are about a dozen cases of assessees, and they have been already assessed. There have been appeals. There the question was raised by one of the assessees that the officers of the Madhya Bharat Government are not entitled to levy or assess the tax. But under the agreement they were entitled to.

In order to remove the doubt and avoid multiplicity of litigation we have come forward to validate the action of the Madhya Bharat Government. As I said, under that agreement they are fully entitled and therefore only in order to resolve this doubt that was created we have come forward here for validating these acts.

It is rather too late in the day now to change the whole system. There is no dispute about the liability for paying the tax. Those people who question this say they are prepared to pay the taxes that may be due from them. But their objection is that under section of the Finance Act, 1950 these assessments ought to have been made by the officers of the Government of India. But they may not be knowing about the agreement between the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat and the Government of India. When this point was raised by some Members of Parliament and by certain others, the whole thing was again looked into in consultation with the Law Ministry and we have got their opinion that under this agreement whatever is done by the Madhya Bharat Government is quite proper and correct. Therefore, in order to resolve this doubt this Bill has been brought forward. I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to validate the levy, assessment and collection in the State of Madhya Bharat of certain taxes on income and on profits of business due in respect of the periods referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Finance Act 1950, be taken into consideration."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): After reading the Statement of Objects and Reasons I have got a doubt. I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there was a mistake in allowing the officers of the Madhya Bharat Government to levy and realize the taxes, etc., and that mistake is being rectified now. But at the same time there is another clause, clause 4, which says that so far as the pending proceedings are concerned they will be continued and that even now the officers of the Madhya Bharat Government shall have jurisdiction so far as these taxes are concerned. I want to know after the lapse of about 5 years, is it true that there are two sets of officers there?

Shri M. C. Shah: No.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How is it that these proceedings are to be continued and the officers of the Madhya Bharat Government will operate and realise these taxes, etc?

Shri M. C. Shah: So far as assessment for the pre-integration period is concerned, that is before the financial integration came into effect, the officers of the Madhya Bharat Government are assessing, levying and collecting the tax. From the date of the agreement coming into force, the Income-tax Officers are levying, collecting, etc.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is not the point. The point is this. After 13th March 1948, if any tax is due, the officers of the present State are levying and collecting the tax. So far as the arrears previous to

that period are concerned, the Madhya Bharat officers levy or collect those taxes, whereas according to the Finance Act, the officers of the present Government should have collected. This Bill is brought to rectify that mistake. I can understand that. So far as pending proceedings are concerned, clause 4 of the Bill says that these proceedings will be continued by the previous officers. Am I to understand that the jurisdiction of these officers still continues?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes; so far as those pending cases are concerned, the appellate officers of the Madhya Bharat Government are working. Because, as I just now explained, according to the agreement between the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat and the Government of India, all the cases that were pending were to be disposed of by the Madhya Bharat Government officials under the procedure laid down there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What I do not understand is this. Under the Finance Act we said that in future all the taxes will be collected by the present Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Including the arrears.

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes; it is true. Arrears also were to be collected by us. A mistake was made and the officers of the old State collected those arrears and did everything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister says that it is not a mistake but that it was a part of the agreement with the Rajpramukh that the Madhya Bharat officials should collect in which case the Finance Act differs from this agreement. They want to bring this in line with the Finance Act, and make these people responsible as if the officers of the Central Government are collecting.

Shri M. C. Shah: The words are these. I will read out two things. There is the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee.

> "In one of the Covenanting States of the Madhya Bharat Union—Indore—there used to be levied a tax described as "Industrial Profits Tax" on the income of certain industrial enterprises. It is understood that with the formation of the Madhya Bharat Union, the imposition of this tax has been discontinued; but there are still several pending cases to be disposed of. These will have to be taken over by the Centre and disposed of (in the same way as pending income-tax cases) in accordance with the pre-existing law of the Indore State. Should there be portion of this tax which is "returnable" to the assessees, the liability in this respect should be dealt with in manner suggested above in connection with the liability for the refundable portion of the E. P.T.

That was the recommendation of the Federal Finance Enquiry Committee. A modification was made in the agreement:

> "In respect of the taxes mentioned below which pertain to items included in List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and are not in fact levied by the Government of India, the State will be allowed to continue to make assessments and to collect all the arrears outstanding even after federal financial integration, in respect of the liability of assessees up to 31st March, 1950.

I am reading a portion of the agreement.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): What is the date of the agreement?

Shri M. C. Shah: I shall find out and let you know.

> "Gwalior War Profits Tax,
>
> Indore Excess Profits Tax,
>
> Indore Industrial Profits Tax,
>
> Indore Stock Exchange and Forward Transactions Tax,
>
> Rutlam Royalty on Cloth Production."

[Shri M. C. Shah]

"In respect of Indore Industrial Profits Tax, however, no assessment willl be made in respect of profits assessable to Indian Income-tax Act after federal financial integration, that is to say, in respect of profits of "previous years" of the Indian Income-tax assessment year 1950-51 and subsequent years. It is agreed that the continuance of assessments in respect of the taxes mentioned above and the collection of arrears, etc. in relation to those taxes by the State after federal financial integration will necessarily involve that all refunds and other repayments to be made to assessees will also be made by the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not interested in all these details. What is the agency which ought to collect? If this agreement preceded the Finance Act of 1950, how did it happen that this clause was introduced in the Finance Act contrary to the terms of the agreement that the Central Government officers will make the collection?

Shri M. C. Shah: This agreement was executed on 25th February, 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Act, 1950, must have been passed some time in April, 1950. How did this happen?

Shri M. C. Shah: Therefore, the Madhya Bharat Government took the agreement as it was and they said that they were entitled to go on with the pending cases, under the agreement as I read out. When doubt was expressed.....

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): When was the doubt expressed?

Shri M. C. Shah:.....we thought that we may bring in a validating Act so that all these doubts may be set at rest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What ought to happen is the Finance Act should be modified: notwithstanding this provision, in pursuance of the agreement, this provision, so far as it relates to Madhya Bharat, shall not be deemed to apply, in one form or another.

Shri M. C. Shah: After this point was raised, we took up this matter with the Law Ministry also and the Law Ministry said that this validating Act was necessary. Otherwise, they said and I thought that the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Finance Act may be deemed to be *ultra vires* so far as Madhya Bharat was concerned, and so it is better to proceed with this Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that this provision was overlooked by the Madhya Bharat Government. That is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That appears to be wrong. Both of them appear to be incorrect. The provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1950 were overlooked by the Madhya Bharat Government and the Central Government overlooked the provisions of the agreement.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As a matter of fact, when it was passed in April, 1950, our officers must have known that it was their duty to realise all this. They did not know of the agreement. Probably, there might have been something wrong. At the same time, I do not see why that provision in section 13 of the Finance Act is not sought to be corrected now at least, when that Act has been passed overlooking that agreement, and the indication given that our officers will deal with this, now that the mistake has been discovered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only with respect to cases in which proceedings are pending, they are consigned to the State.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The benefit of the laws was given so far as arrears were concerned. Our courts,

our officers, our tribunals should have decided any disputed matter with regard to arrears. What I do not understand is this. As is also mentioned in an amendment, if effect was given to section 13 of the Finance Act, these arrears should have been collected by our officers. Now that the mistake has been discovered, why don't we not make it clear that our officers should adjudicate about any disputes which are there in connection with the proceedings? Why should we now enact that those officers of the State will go on dealing with the disputes about arrears.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has read out the agreement to the contrary.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let us change our law, section 13, in accordance with the agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is whether the law should be changed in accordance with the agreement or the agreement should be validated in accordance with the law. Now, the other step has been taken under the advice of the Law Ministry. It does not matter, because both mean the same thing.

Shri Bansal: The difficulty is whether the officers of the Government of India, or the Government of India, at the time of enacting the Finance Act of 1950, overlooked the agreement which they had entered into with the Government of Madhya Bharat. There is a sort of legal duel going on between the Central Government and the Government of Madhya Bharat. What is the poor assessee to do?

What is happening in Madhya Bharat is actually this. In 1951, the Madhya Bharat Government, in pursuance of their agreement with the Central Government, appointed an appellate authority. That appellate authority had before it the cases of the assessees, whose income was assessed prior to 1950. Instead of finalising those cases or allowing those cases to be finalised by the appellate authority, the Madhya Bharat Government appointed another tribunal in 1952. Then, I am told—this is from a representation I have received from the Madhya Bharat Millowners' Association—still another authority was appointed in 1953. What is this joke going on? It does not matter who charges or who assesses the tax. Let it be the Madhya Bharat Government or the Central Government; it does nct matter, so long as the tax is finally charged and assessed reasonably. But what is happening is that the assessees are being sent from pillar to post. One appellate authority is being appointed in one year, another the next year, and still another after two or three years, with the result that the cases are pending unnecessarily. I think it is the duty of this House to take cognisance of this fact, and whether this is being done by the Madhya Bharat Government or the Central Government, it should bring about some sort of finality in the assessments. That is all I want to say on the floor of this House. The cases of these assesses must be finalised; and if nothing can be done, because there is a *cul-de-sac* on account of the agreement which the Government of India have signed with the Madhya Bharat Government or on account of the fact that either our Central Government overlooked the agreement while bringing forward the Finance Bill, or whatever it is, now the Government of India must use their good offices with the Madhya Bharat Government and get these cases settled at an early date. This can be done. Whatever provision we may amend, I think this is not outside the scope of the authority of the Central Board of Revenue and the Finance Minister to bring to bear upon the Madhya Bharat Government, good sense in order to finalise these cases.

No favour is being sought by asking this. All that I ask is that these cases which have been pending for seven or eight or even nine years—there may be some cases which may refer to incomes relating to periods much before 1950—should be finalised at an early date. This endless approach to

[Shri Bansal]

this appellate authority, to this tribunal or to that tribunal must be put an end to, and some sort of arrangement must be arrived at, whereby these cases are settled amicably. I feel that if the Finance Minister and the Central Board of Revenue use their good offices, an end can be put to this whole affair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How many cases are there pending now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri V. G. Deshpande.

Shri M. C. Shah: There are twelve assessees, and there are about.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri V. G. Deshpande.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am giving information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No information now. The hon. Minister may reserve and give this information later on.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am sorry.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I really record my protest against the way in which such important Bills are presented to the House. This is a Bill which vitally affects the interests of the constituencies I represent. Here, we are told that there was some mistake made by the Madhya Bharat Government, and in order to correct that mistake, the hon. Deputy Finance Minister is approaching this House. But now we have actually found out that the mistake was made by our Central Government. On account of this mistake, certain confusions did arise there, and as my hon. friend Shri Bansal has pointed out, this confusion is causing great injustice to many persons in Madhya Bharat.

When this Bill has been presented before the House, the House has not been informed as to what the amount involved is in all the pending cases, what the number of these pending cases is, and when this mistake was detected. Section 13 of the Finance Act, 1950 was passed in 1950 and today it is September 1954. Within these four years, when was this mistake detected? What were the steps that Government took after this mistake was detected? What is the amount still pending? What is the number of cases which are still pending? If, as has been pointed out already, there is really such confusion, and tribunals after tribunals are being appointed, I think this House would not be justified in giving the kind of authority to an agency, which is causing great harassment to the assessee. I do not want to plead for the assessee or the millowners in that State, but it is entirely a question of jurisdiction.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the wrong that those people have committed?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Those people have not committed any wrong, but it is our Government that have committed the wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is the hon. Member apologetic that he is not pleading for them?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The point is this that in this progressive state, it is a bit difficult to defend that section.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: So, this way, you are defending.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I am just thinking whether a confusion has not been caused within such a short debate of one hour, as a result of all the details not having been placed before this House. If the sum involved in these cases is not very large, and it is not proved that most of the cases which have not been disposed of are very important cases, then I think the House would be justified in rejecting this Bill.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister to place before the House the whole information, so that we may be in a position to decide what course the House should take with regard to this Bill.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : अभी मेरे मित्र श्री बंसल साहब ने कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखीं और बताया कि वहां एक तमाशा सा हो रहा है। एक ट्राइब्यूनल आज मुकर्रर होता है, दूसरा कुछ महीने बाद मुकर्रर होता है, कुछ महीने बाद तीसरा मुकर्रर होता है। मुझे मालूम है कि जितने बकाया केसेज थे उनमें से कुछ तो निबट भी चुके हैं। जितने एसेसीज हैं उन सब का असेसमेंट हो चुका है। जो रुपया उनकी तरफ वाजिब था वह उन्होंने पहले ही जमा कर दिया था। अब उनके मामलों का निकाल होना है। एक आध केस का निकाल भी हो चुका है और आपको सुनकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि वहां के आफिसर्स ने कुछ केसेज में तो तीन लाख रुपया तक वापस दिलाया है।

एक और अफसर मुकर्रर हुए थे पर वह रिटायर होने वाले थे इसलिए मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट ने रिटायरमेंट की वजह से तीसरा ट्रायब्नल मुकर्रर किया। इसी बीच एसेसीज ने एतराज किया कि १९५० का फाइनेन्स एक्ट पास हो जाने के बाद इन आफिसर्स को जुरिस्डिक्शन नहीं रहा। यहां एग्रीमेंट हो चुका था जैसा कि डिप्टी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया। लेकिन इस बिल में जो यह लिखा है कि मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट गलती से वसूल करती रही है यह बात सही नहीं है। जिस समय यह बिल तयार किया गया और पेश किया गया उस वक्त शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को एग्रीमेंट के बारे में मालूम भी नहीं था।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इसमें भी जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : जब वहां से लोग डेप्टेशन में मिनिस्टर साहब के पास आये और सारी स्थिति का उन्होंने अध्ययन किया तो उनके सामने सारे एग्रीमेंट आए। यह गलती जो हुई थी असल में, जैसा कि देशपांडे जी ने बतलाया, केन्द्रीय सरकार से हुई थी। जो मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट के बारे में लिखा है वह सही नहीं है। और मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट को गारंटी दी गयी है कि जो एग्रीमेंट हैं वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मान्य होंगे। अब जो गलती मालूम हो गयी है तो उसको अमेंड किया जाना चाहिए और उनको लिखा जाना चाहिए कि अब उस पर अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है। जो देरी हुई है यह इस वजह से हुई कि जो सन् १९५० का फाइनेन्स एक्ट पास हुआ उसकी वजह से काम में रुकावट पड़ गयी और सवाल यह था कि इस एक्ट को कोर्ट के द्वारा अल्ट्रावायर्स करार दिलवाया जाए या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से अमेंड करवाया जाय। पर उचित यही समझा गया कि यह पाइंट फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को भेजा जाय। उसके बाद यह अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है। और मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर जो भी केसेज हैं उनका बहुत जल्दी निकाल हो जाएगा। ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है कि मध्य भारत सरकार किसी को परेशान करना चाहती हो या उनको तकलीफ देना चाहती हो। ऐसा कोई ख्याल नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके केसेज बिल्कुल न्याय से और इंसाफ से फैसल किए जाएंगे और उनको किसी तरह से भी हैरास नहीं किया जायगा।

Shri V. G. Deshpande: You are speaking on behalf of that Government?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Yes.

Shri M. C. Shah: The hon. Member there just wanted certain information. I have collected that information. There are 11 assessees and 66 appeals. In these cases, the demand involved is Rs. 2·8 crores. Out of that, all the sum except Rs. 16 lakhs, has been paid. The arrears of collection now is Rs. 16 lakhs. Whatever is decided in the appeals will be given effect to. Therefore, all these moneys will go to the Madhya Bharat Government. The Central Government have not to get a single farthing.

About the assurance that was demanded by Mr. Bansal from me,

[Shri M. C. Shah]

can assure the House that we will just take up the matter with the Madhya Bharat Government to see that all these appeals are disposed of as early as possible. Perhaps all these appeals would have been disposed of except for the fact that one of the assessees raised this question, about the validity of this assessment. And if that is held valid, then there is the involvement of Rs. 2·8 crores with the Madhya Bharat Government. Therefore, they immediately came to the Central Government and requested the Central Government. We just drafted this Bill and introduced it here. Some of those assessees came to me also. They said that they had no dispute about paying the dues and they wanted to have it decided soon. At the same time, they just spoke to me that, if possible, some officer might be appointed—perhaps they did not say so in so many clear words,—but they wanted an officer of some experience or something of that sort. We will just look into the matter, get into touch with the Madhya Bharat Government and will see that this matter is settled as early as possible. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to validate the levy, assessment and collection in the State of Madhya Bharat of certain taxes on income and on profits of business due in respect of the periods referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Finance Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (*Continuance of pending proceedings*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by Mr. N. L. Joshi. He is not present in the House? So I will now put clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed to discussion of the supplementary demands for grants for 1954-55.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Usually on these demands, we do not say anything in the first instance, but this time, as the demands, taken together, involve a gross expenditure of Rs. 215·61 crores, with your permission, I will just try to explain this figure of Rs. 215·61 crores.

There has been some misapprehension or criticism that this amount of Rs. 215 crores is practically half the budget amount, and perhaps they may say that there was no accurate budgeting. But that is not so, which will be seen just now, when I give out the figures. The total revenue expenditure (gross) comes to only Rs. 6,12,77,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under these supplementary grants?

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri M. C. Shah: Under these supplementary grants. That is the gross revenue expenditure. That is also going to be less, as I will explain to you soon. The capital outlay—purchase of foodgrains and other items—comes to Rs. 131,15,00,000 plus Rs. 34,83,91,000. The third item is Loans which comes to Rs. 43,49,00,000. The total comes to Rs. 215,60,68,000.

Now, of the gross expenditure of Rs. 215·61 crores, recoveries and receipts to the extent of Rs. 92·92 crores are estimated as detailed below: Recoveries on the revenue expenditure will be Rs. 1,22,00,000; Capital outlay—purchases of foodgrains—will be Rs. 46,27,00,000, i.e. purchases of foodgrains from the States after the decontrol of rice; we have agreed to purchase all the stocks of rice held by the State Governments. Other items come to Rs. 32,37,80,000, and the Loans recovery will be Rs. 9,50,00,000. So there will be Rs. 88,16,02,000. Receipts (government collieries) come to Rs. 4,76,42,000.

Therefore, the net additional expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 122·68 crores. This does not, however, take into account certain surrenders which will be made under provision previously made under the other grants, that I will just show. If these are also taken into account, the position will be as summarised below: Revenue will be Rs. 6,12,77,000 and capital will be Rs. 209,47,91,000. The total is Rs. 215,60,68,000. From that, the following have to be deducted:

Recoveries of revenue expenditure and receipts of collieries—Rs. 4,77,64,000.

Amounts provided twice to meet accounting requirements—Rs. 10,60,000.

Recoveries on capital account (including loans)—Rs. 88,14,80,000.

Amounts to be surrendered under capital expenditure—Rs. 5,31,00,000.

Total—recoveries, surrenders etc.—Rs. 98,34,04,000.

So the additional outlay will be Rs. 117,26,64,000 of which revenue expenditure will be only Rs. 1,24,53,000 and the capital expenditure will be Rs. 116,02,11,000. Now, in the break-up of these, there will be only a net revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,24,53,000. This is accounted for in this way. Of the net additional revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,24,53,000, the delegation to the International Supervisory Commission for Indo-China accounts for Rs. 50,00,000. Of the net additional capital outlay of Rs. 116,02,11,000, purchase of foodgrains accounts for Rs. 84,88,00,000 while allocations to State Governments out of proceeds of the National Plan Loan account for another Rs. 25,50,00,000. As the House is aware, we asked the State Governments not to raise their loans in the open market as we were just raising a loan. We then fixed a quota to each State to be given out of that loan according to its capacity of raising the loan from the open market as recommended by the Reserve Bank. So that comes to Rs. 25,50,00,000.

The large figure of Rs. 215,61,00,000 of additional gross expenditure has given rise to some criticism among the public regarding the accuracy of Government budgeting, as the amount represents approximately half of the total annual revenue of the Union. This criticism is, however, based on an ignorance of the technicalities of budgetary and accounting procedure. The following analysis will show that the actual additional outlay involved is considerably less than the gross figure of Rs. 215·61 crores.

As I have stated already, revenue expenditure accounts for Rs. 6·13 crores of the total of Rs. 215·61 crores. The largest single item under 'Revenue expenditure' relates to the working expenses of Government collieries which have been transferred from the Railway Board to the Ministry of Production. In the Railway Board Budget this provision is there. This

[Shri M. C. Shah]

item does not entail any extra expenditure by Government, as it is already provided for in the Railway Budget. Although according to the railway practice only the net expenditure was provided, we have to provide for the gross expenditure, and on the receipt side we get the receipts. Apart from this fact, the expenditure will be more than covered by receipts from the sale of coal which was estimated at Rs. 4·76 crores during the financial year. So, there will be a profit, but we have to provide for this expenditure of Rs. 4 crores and odd.

Another large item which relates to the Demand No. 34 is on account of the expenses of printing larger quantities of notes. The provision of Rs. 77·79 lakhs includes Rs. 1060 lakhs on account of one rupee notes. This is purely notional expenditure, as it represents the payment to be made by the Government to the Press for one rupee notes issued to the Reserve Bank of India and is balanced by an exactly equal amount on the revenue side representing the payment received by the Press. The actual expenses on one rupee notes are already included in the general heads A and C and are shown here for purely accounting purposes and do not involve additional outlay. The total additional outlay is thus only Rs. 67·19 lakhs.

Moreover against the demand of Rs. 7·29 lakhs under Demand No. 86, has to be set the surrender of part provision of Rs. 5 lakhs under Demand No. 95. These facts I have taken into account and the new gross expenditure comes only to Rs. 1·66 crores, that is, 6·13 crores minus 4·36 crores on account of the collieries and ·11 crores which is purely notional expenditure. Therefore, the actual expenditure will be Rs. 1 crore and 24 lakhs.

Now, about capital expenditure. Of the total capital expenditure of Rs. 209·48 crores, the largest single item relates to purchase of foodgrains, which is Rs. 131·15 crores. This figure is, however, inflated by the inclusion of the figure of Rs. 46·27 crores twice, once as advance payments to State Governments on account of the foodgrains taken over and again as final payments. Although the advances will be adjusted in full against the final payments, the same amount has to be shown twice in the demand on account of accounting requirements. The actual additional outlay on this, therefore, will be Rs. 84·88 crores only for which the supplementary demand has been asked for. The additional purchases of foodgrains have been necessitated by the need to create a Central Foodgrains Reserve and to relieve the State Governments of unsold stocks following decontrol, and the agreement with Burma which was finalised after the Budget has also led to larger imports of rice.

The second largest item under capital expenditure is on account of loans and advances by the Central Government, Rs. 43·49 crores. Of this, as I stated, Rs. 25·5 crores are accounted for by the allocations to Part A and Part B States out of the proceeds of the National Plan Loan. It was decided after the Budget that a combined loan should be floated to meet the requirements of the Centre as well as the States and that the State Governments should not go into the open market for their own loans. The State Governments have been given the assurance that in return for their not obtaining loans from the market they would be granted allocations out of the National Plan Loan equal to the amounts which they would have been able to raise themselves from the open market. The demand does not really mean any increase in loans and advances to State Governments but represents only what the Central Government might be said to have raised on their behalf as their agent. Apart from these allocations to the State Governments out of the National Plan Loan, the demand also provides for loans to the extent of Rs. 3·81 crores to Part C States. As the House is aware, the Part C States Act was so amended that they have to budget for capital expenditure. For that purpose,

loans are to be given by the Centre and that comes to Rs. 3·81 crores. Taking these factors into account and Rs. 1·50 crores on account of loan to Hindustan Steel Works, the actual expenditure under capital expenditure is 131·40 crores. This does not take into account the recoveries on account of the sale proceeds etc. which will further go to reduce the additional outlay on the capital expenditure of Rs. 131·40 crores.

Sir, it will thus be seen that in a number of cases the supplementary demands now being presented purely involve a transfer of expenditure from one account to another and in a few cases, certain amounts are included twice in the demands in order to conform to the accounting principles and do not involve additional outlay. The rest of the bulk of the increased outlay, it is on account of purchases by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which have been necessitated by post-Budget developments. It would, therefore, not be quite fair to say that the supplementary demands indicate lack of accuracy in budgeting. That is the only thing that I have to say to explain the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would only suggest that in future, whenever the hon. Minister feels that the items of the supplementary demands appear *prima facie* to be enormous, any statement of the kind now made, may be circulated to the Members in advance so that it may be useful to them to come up with their views.

Now, we will take such of those demands with respect to which cut motions have been given notice of. I have got a list handed over to me by hon. Members regarding the cut motions which they would like to press.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Will you take up number by number the cut motions on Demand No. 2 and so on or as they have been given notice of?

Shri M. C. Shah: I may be permitted to say that Demands Nos. 2 and 121, which more or less appertain to the Commerce and Industry Ministry may be taken up immediately. The Commerce and Industry Minister has asked me to request you to take these because he will be busy there in the other House with the Constitution Amendment Bill. He will come up immediately if you take these up.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): May I make a submission, Sir? In the Order Paper today another item appears for discussion for 2½ hours. In view of fact that the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance has made a very elaborate statement explaining some of the supplementary demands and has given a large number of figures, which it has not been possible for me to take down although I tried my best, I suggest, Sir, that this debate be postponed for tomorrow and, in the remaining 2½ hours, the other item which is put down on the Order Paper may be taken up for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Six hours have been allotted. As a matter of fact, the hon. Deputy Minister has only gathered together in one statement all the particulars that the found in this book that has been circulated to the hon. Members. All these come as foot-notes under each demand. There is, therefore, no reason to postpone consideration of this business.

As desired by the hon. Minister, I do not see any difficulty in taking up Demands 2 and 121 in the first instances. Others will be taken up later. What are the cut motions that are sought to be pressed under these two Demands?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): No. 1, Sir.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): No. 13, Sir.

Shri Bansal: Sir, he wanted to postpone these.

Shri Gadgil: That is what I understood the Deputy Minister to say. The request made by the Deputy Minister of Finance was that Demands

[Shri Gadgil]

Nos. 2 and 121 may be taken up when the Commerce Minister is present.

Shri M. C. Shah: You have misunderstood me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have understood correctly. The hon. Commerce Minister is coming up soon. Therefore, Demands Nos. 2 and 121 will be taken up first.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): Sir, I want to move cut motion No. 14.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid, No. 14 is not admissible and appears to be out of order as the setting up a jute industry is not mentioned in the foot-note. The hon. Member will kindly note that the foot-note refers to two new things, one relating to the coir industry and the other, the setting up of the Industrial Development Corporation. There may be many interesting points that may be raised but it is not relevant.

Shri Amjad Ali: It relates to the policy of the Industrial Development Corporation and there the question of the jute industry does come in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may say what ought to be scope of the Industrial Development Corporation, and how far it affects the jute industry and so on. Cut Motion 14 is out of order. Shall I take Demand No. 2 and Demand No. 121 together? These are the cut motions that are allowed to be moved to Demand No. 2, Nos. 1 and 13. The other cut motions are not moved and No. 14 is out of order. So, there are only two cut motions to Demand No. 2.

Under Demand No. 121, the following cut motions have been allowed to be moved—Nos. 6, 7 and 26. Discussion will now take place on Demand No. 2 along with cut motions 1 and 13 and Demand No. 121 along with cut motions 6, 7 and 26 relating to it.

Demand No. 2.—(Industries)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 121—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99.00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Industrial Development Corporation and manner in which it is proposed to bring into being

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Object of proposed Industrial Development Corporation with respect to Cottage Industries

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proposed Indian Industrial Investment Corporation in respect of its relation to U.S. capitalists

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect

of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Loan to Messrs Atul Products Ltd.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Role of proposed Indian Industrial Investment Corporation with regard to basic industries of country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved

(i) "That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100"

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

On the whole, six hours have been allotted for the Supplementary Demands. We might distribute the time over the various demands, certainly according to the importance of the demand and also the importance of the cut motions. What is the suggestion?

Shri Gadgil: I have a suggestion with respect to Demand No. 2...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are these the only important ones, Demands Nos. 2 and 121?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Demand No. 23 is also important.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Cut motions have been given only to a few demands, not to all of them. With regard to those demands to which cut motions have been moved, you may please allocate the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions have been given regarding Demands Nos. 2, 23, 38, 46, 47, 57, 83A, 86, 121, 123, 132. On eleven demands there are cut motions here. For twelve demands six hours are allotted, which means half an hour for each demand.

Shri Gadgil: That may not be a fair distribution. You will have to judge the relative importance as between them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may take their own time with regard to this. How much should be allowed for these two Demands 2 and 121?

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am sorry I was away. What about my cut motion, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 25 is out of order; whether the hon. Member is inside or outside the House makes no difference.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The six hours will be today or tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Until six o'clock we shall sit today and the rest will be tomorrow.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I know whether the special discussion will come off today or tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow. We took this up at 1-45 P.M. There are four more hours today and so we can have two hours or two hours and a quarter on these two demands.

Shri Bansal: Why not take all the demands for discussion together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will confuse everybody if you take all of them together.

Shri Gadgil: These demands which you are going to take up now, that is, Nos. 2 and 121, should be given at least two hours because they happen to be perhaps the most important things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that the desire of the House, that is, Nos. 2 and 121 relating to Industrial Development Corporation, the Coir Industry Board and some other matters relating to the Commerce Ministry, may be allotted two hours for discussion?

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): May I suggest.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members and Leaders of Groups will kindly suggest to me the time to be allotted for these various demands instead of spending away all the time discussing about it here. I will take their suggestions and to the best of my ability I will assess the time according to the nature of the subject.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): Which other demand will be taken up after these two?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not yet made up my mind and it will be considered.

Shri Bansal: Any time-limit on speeches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Inasmuch as two hours are allotted for these, Leaders of Groups will have fifteen minutes and other hon. Members ten minutes each. Shri Sreekantan Nair.

Shri Gadgil *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called Mr. Sreekantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Under item (a), though I would like to say something in regard to the constitution of the Coir Board and its functioning, I do not think I will have the time for it. Before the House debated it, the Executive Committee of the Coir Board has been elected and that is certainly, to say the least, a dishonour or a sort of disregard to the House. I feel that our representative has not been given a chance to participate in the election of this body.

2 P.M

Coming to the new item, the Industrial Development Corporation, which is given on page 2, it is stated "In order to quicken the pace of Industrial Development, it has been decided to set up a Special Organisation called the 'Industrial Development Corporation'." Who decided to set it up? It is something unknown to the House. It might have been decided upon by the hon. Minister and he may hope that with the backing in this House he may be able to push it through. That is not the real question. This is a very important step initiated by the Industries Ministry and this House was never given a chance to discuss the merits of the question. We did not get a hint of what was going on.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

What comes before us for the first time is a supplementary demand for Rs. 5 lakhs. Though the demand is only for Rs. 5 lakhs, really the scheme contemplated involves the expenditure of crores of rupees. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100 lakhs and the initial issue is

Rs. 10 lakhs. It is now proposed to give a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, presumably for ground work, for exploration and other items. The really authorised capital is Rs. 100 lakhs. Over and above this every year this House will have to make additional grants for the additional expenditure; this House is also asked to give a loan of Rs. 1 crore. So, though the capital seems to be only Rs. 10 lakhs this Development Corporation will be handling crores of rupees every year. Naturally every year this House will be asked to give more and more grants for the functioning of this organisation. This is a very surreptitious method of circumventing the rights of this House. I submit that this Corporation has been sneaked into this House through backdoor means. By giving sanction to this demand, we are also giving sanction to the constitution of this Board. This Board has been so constituted that it is under the Indian Companies Act and this House will have very little right to go into the details of the working of this board. With only Rs. 10 lakhs to be granted as issue capital, with crores of rupees available for the working of the Corporation, with lakhs and lakhs of rupees every year granted for its day to day functioning, any amount of fraud can be committed. Officers whom the hon. Minister wants to be promoted, or given very high salaries, can be posted there, and all sorts of expenses can be written off against survey or exploration of new projects. At the same time this House will have no power to go into any of the things being done by this organisation. So, this is not only an attempt to circumvent the powers of this House, but also an attempt to cheat, to give undue promotion to those people who are in the Department, to those people whom the Government wants to favour. And who gets the benefits? A set of industrialists whom the hon. Minister wants to placate, to whom the hon. Minister wants to give some doles. It is such people who come into this Corporation.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): To which Corporation is the hon. Member referring, Sir. There seems to be a little confusion. There is an Industrial Development Corporation—that is a Government concern. There is another: Industrial Investment Corporation. I will be grateful if the hon. Member will make it very precise.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am speaking of the Industrial Development Corporation.

With this Rs. 10 lakhs as the issue capital, Rs. 5 lakhs that is now being made as grant, with Rs. 1 crore which is given as loan, with further grants which may be granted from time to time, there are naturally sufficient funds at the disposal of this Corporation. Government can nominate anybody; and, naturally first-rate industrialists would not like to get nominated into such a body. So, second-rate and third-rate people can be given jobs, can be given some sort of favour by the hon. Minister. The Corporation being under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it can also take any officers from the Ministry, give them undue promotions and all sorts of shady transactions can be transacted with money belonging to the exchequer, but at the same time without any direct control of this House. So, without giving a much better chance to this House to discuss this problem, it is very unfair on the part of the Minister to place this demand and get an indirect recognition of this House of his policy. That is all that I have to say about the Industrial Development Corporation.

As for the Industrial Investment Corporation, which the hon. Minister himself raised now, that also is a very important question on which this House has to consider deliberately, carefully. Sir, this House has laid down a policy, both in internal and external affairs. The basic principle of that policy is our national independence. I fear that the way in

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

which the Industrial Investment Corporation is going to be constituted, because it has not yet been constituted, would threaten the very existence of our independent policy at home and abroad.

Our Prime Minister has been repeating very often that we adopt a very independent policy; but I cannot understand how any Government can follow an independent policy, when our industries are under the control of foreign industrialists. We are placing by this Industrial Investment Corporation our industries at the control of American capital. Even now, Sir, most of our important industries are controlled by them, or by the British, especially industries like oil. All the other industries which are now outside their purview, or outside their control, will be brought under their control by the Corporation. In such circumstances, I do not know how we can continue to be independent in our foreign policy, especially in a time of war. If a war breaks out all our industries will be crippled. Even in times of peace the Board of this Industrial Investment Corporation will be controlled to a very large extent by foreigners.

The total investment in this Corporation is supposed to be Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 1½ crores are expected to be raised in America and in England A major portion of the remaining Rs. 3½ crores will be contributed by firms functioning in India, either in their own name, or through some understanding with Indian capitalists. So, out of a capital of Rs. 5 crores, the lion's share will be taken by American and British companies. Naturally, the Board will be so constituted, that they will have a grip over us.

Then there is the International Bank. The control of the International Bank will also be another throttling grip. So much so this Industrial Investment Corporation will have no independent existence. In times of crisis, such as a world war, all our industries will be controlled by them. Now, it is odd that while our Prime Minister is having some sort of a physical understanding, or physical friendship, with the communist bloc, we at the same time see our Finance Minister bartering away the heart and soul of the Government to the American capitalists.

I therefore think that the affairs of this Industrial Investment Corporation as well as the Industrial Development Corporation should be gone into very carefully by this House and without a thorough study of the two organisations we cannot grant these amounts.

Shri Gadgil: Mr. Chairman, in the first place I am not very happy over the manner in which an important subject as the constitution of a Board of Industrial Development has been brought before the House. This is indeed something which is far more important than can be fairly discussed on a motion for supplementary grants. I would have very much liked that the Government should have come forward with a resolution giving full details about the aims of this Corporation, about its functions and the exact nature of its organisation. Now by merely taking the approval of this House to a small supplementary grant, the House will be committing itself to a policy, the details of which we do not yet know.

Generally speaking, everyone of us stands for rapid industrialisation of this country. The main difficulty in the achievement of the same is the lack of adequate capital. Therefore, any scheme that advances the cause of increasing the capital in this country available for industrial development is always welcome. But, I find not enough information given in the small note that is contained in the information supplied to us. We are told that it is going to be

entirely State owned. It is all to the good. But, if I remember aright, some weeks ago reports appeared in the Bombay press that this Corporation will set up new industries and when they are well established the management will be handed over to private enterprise. I should very much like to know what is the exact situation in this respect. The Congress Party to which this Government belongs has very definitely adopted a policy of gradual socialisation of industries....

Shri Asoka Mehta: Question.

Shri Gadgil: From that point of view, this move is really welcome. But we must know whether there is going to be any provision in the articles of association or the policy matters which will govern the activities of this Corporation and whether at any stage it is thought that Government should pass on the management of these industries, the pioneering risk of which will be borne by the Government, to private enterprise.

I remember some three years ago top representatives of the World Bank were here and they naturally asked many of us as to why Government is thinking of public enterprise and why not Government was encouraging private enterprise in all these spheres. The answer was that Indian capital was not sufficiently bold or adequate and therefore such big industries as fertilizers and others were undertaken by the Government. Then the next question that was asked—and asked to me because I had something to do with these matters—was: is there any plan or programme whereby when the State-owned industries were once established, the management will be handed over to private enterprise. When I read that report in Bombay papers, I came to the conclusion that somehow or other the American economic thought was influencing the economic activities in this country. I would be very happy to be told that there is no intention whatsoever on the part of the Government, namely, the Industrial Development Corporation, to transfer at any stage the industries established by this Corporation, whether they succeed or they do not succeed, to private enterprise.

Very recently trends have been observed and to this effect Indian capital has organised itself very much and the capitalists have got a pull in appropriate places but in order to make its strength much more than what appears from the surface they are entering into collaboration with foreign capital. The Indian capital is afraid that the growing democratic feeling in this country today or tomorrow may not allow private enterprise to function on the same large-scale on which we have been seeing it function in the last so many decades. So the collaboration is with a double view: one is to strengthen its own position and build up a citadel of defence against the rising force of democracy and the second is to have springboard and if possible to have further attacks on public sector enterprises as well as the democratic economic programme that the masses may hereafter try to embark on. It is, therefore, necessary that more and more of public enterprise should be there and less and less of private enterprise.

So far as this particular scheme is concerned, in the absence of more detailed information, it is not possible to offer adequate criticism and it would be unfair to say one thing or the other in a dogmatic way about anything. But the implication seems to be this. Our Constitution has clearly laid down a directive that it will try its best, by legislation and executive action, to curtail the field of private enterprise and prevent concentration of wealth. Now the present field in which the private enterprise is functioning is left entirely untouched and the resources are being utilised for establishing new industries. This is to some extent good. I want to know what industries

[Shri Gadgil]

will be developed by this Corporation: whether they will be entirely new industries so that there will be no competition between these industries and the existing industries, thus giving a larger lease of life to private enterprise and thus bring about exactly those conditions and atmosphere which we are bound by the Constitution not to create.

From the interruptions made by the Commerce Minister, one thinks that there is no intention to hand over the industries that are established by this Corporation to private enterprise. If that is the policy then it must be embodied in the articles of association and the general aims that may be incorporated in the charter should be clear so that many of us, who feel sowehow or other nervous that private capitalists and private enterprise are gaining an upper hand in the present economy whereas every one of us who is being governed under the Constitution is under a sort of obligation to see that the concentration of wealth is prevented, need not feel so.

I am reminded about the policy that was followed when the railways were first built. They were first built by the state and then the management of the railways was handed over to private companies. We know the consequential result of the same and the compensation that has to be paid. That should not be the case. I do not want to say anything on the nature of organisation. We do not know whether the officials will be in a majority and what kind of non-officials will be there. Will they be experts or will they be representatives of the industries in this country? In the latter case, there must be some limit whereby representation should be granted to the representatives of industry. You will be placing them exactly in a position in which their duty and interest will come into conflict. Therefore, only when we know what is going to be the nature of the organisation and what is going to be the functions and aims of this Corporation, we would be able to criticise adequately. We would have been very happy if a regular resolution had been moved by the Commerce Minister giving full information about all these things. Then the House would have certainly been in a better position. We are agreed on the principle that there must be Industrial Development Corporation and that it should finance industries and that there should be further research. All that is good. So far as I am concerned, although I agree generally as I said, full accord is only possible when detailed information is forthcoming.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Chairman, we are being called upon to agree to certain grants in connection with two new important institutions that are being set up—the Industrial Development Corporation and the Industrial Investment Corporation. What are these corporations? What are they meant for? Why are they being set up? In what way they presage a change in our industrial policy? These are questions of great importance but so far no opportunity has been given to us to understand the full implications of the change in policy or to criticise it or approve it.

I was listening to the speech that was made by my friend Shri Gadgil. He referred to the policy of his party. He said that his party is committed to a policy of increasing socialisation, and I interrupted him. It is not my habit to interrupt speakers, but I interjected with the remark 'Question'. Because Shri Gadgil should have known that these two Corporations are being set up as a result of a change in policy that was decided by his party. Perhaps Shri Gadgil is not aware of the fact, but there are others who know it!

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, in the Chairman's address that he gave to the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel

Company on the 26th August last said:

> "In this context, the resolution on industrial policy passed at the recent session of the All-India Congress Committee in Ajmer and the remarks which our Prime Minister made on that occasion foreshadow a heartening change in approach. I sincerely hope that the lead given by the Congress in this resolution will soon be reflected in the economic policies of the Government of India. I am sure they will not find the private sector wanting in its response."

This change in policy has been brought in, as it were, by the back-door as a result of the deliberate change and revision of the industrial and economic policy of the Congress Party. My only quarrel is that this House should have been given an opportunity. We review the foreign policy periodically, and we are happy that we are given an opportunity to review the foreign policy. Why should not this House have a similar opportunity to review the economic policy from time to time? Various Bills come forward; various demands come forward before us; we can only make piece-meal observations. We have not before us a picture of the economic policy that the Government wants to pursue. We have not an opportunity of offering our integrated criticism on that policy. I would appeal to the Prime Minister, and I would appeal to the Members of the Government that they should come forward, once in a session, with a debate on the general economic policy, so that it would be possible for the country to judge as to what the Government propose to do and to understand what are the criticisms that various Members here have to offer to it.

I am amazed that Shri Gadgil showed such ignorance about the genesis of this policy. I have already quoted what Mr. J. R. D. Tata had to say on the subject. May I invite your attention to what this Quarterly Economic Report, a very exclusive publication, has to say on it? Its annual subscription is Rs. 400. Sir, the cost of this little booklet in my hand is Rs. 100. It is meant for the top executives, for the top businessmen in the country. What has this exclusive journal brought out by one of the Birla enterprises, what has it to say about this change of policy? Here it is:

> "The vigorous debate at the A.I.C.C. session in Ajmer on July 25 heralds, in fact as well as in words, a new outlook of the Central Government towards industrial affairs. The resolution on industry moved at the A.I.C.C session by Dr. B. C. Roy contained a most significant addition in the clause 'the resources of the country should be utilised in building new State industries and not in nationalising existing industries except where this is considered necessary in the national interest'. The Prime Minister in a forceful reply to Mr. N. V. Gadgil went further to explain his attitude towards nationalisation."

And the Prime Minister is reported to have said, with reference to acquisition of private property, that "this was neither Socialism nor Communism, nor sense, nor logic. It is just the limited bigoted mind that cannot get out of some old books, which it has read some generations ago".

Maybe that some of us belong to that limited and bigoted mind. Maybe the staple of our reading was generations ago or of books that were written generations ago. Maybe the Prime Minister is right in saying that there is no point in buying old junk.

But what are we doing under these two Corporations. Rs. 7½ crores we are going to give to the industrialists

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

who will contribute only Rs. 3½ crores, so that their industries may develop. Crores and crores of rupees are to be made available to the Industrial Development Corporation, so that the private industries may develop.

Here in this article "India's Industrial Policy: A New Look?" it has been pointed out what are the various purposes that have to be fulfilled through this Corporation. I do not know what are the purposes of this Corporation. I had requested the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to give me some information. Unfortunately due to some oversight he could not give the information. I find other Members of the House who have been Members longer than myself are equally ignorant and in the dark about this. But this journal of Birla knows what are the purposes. Five purposes have been listed here, is every purpose to help, bolster and strengthen private enterprise in this country.

This is what the journal says:

> "In all these directions it will be seen that Government's policy is wearing a new look. The old rivalry between the private and public sector has not entirely disappeared. But the statement of the Prime Minister at Ajmer and the conception of co-operation between the sectors which stands behind the new Industrial Development Corporation seems to presage a new era of co-operation at least so far as the Central Government is concerned. It might be anticipated that if this proposal develops according to plan there will be considerable new opportunities in the private sector with resources being supplied from the Corporation on generous terms."

The Corporation will supply resources on generous terms so that the private sector may be strengthened, so that the public sector and private sector may lie together in harmony. The private sector, we are told, has so far failed to fulfil its obligations towards the development of our economy. I know that some years back the Prime Minister had approved, had endorsed an observation that I had made, that capital was on strike. Even today the capitalists are on a strike. They are asking for a complete revision of outlook. That is what Mr. J. R. D. Tata has to say Now that the Prime Minister and his Government have conceded some of the demands of the capitalists, Mr. J. R. D. Tata comes forward and makes further demands. He says:

> "More important perhaps than anything else is the need to shed certain preconceptions which have long coloured official and political thinking in our country."

Perhaps Mr. Tata is also referring to such limited and bigoted thinkers! He continues:

> "For instance: that the profit motive is dishonourable; that profit is synonymous with profiteering; that industrialists as a class are inefficient or dishonest or both; that about 3 per cent. net is a fair return on risk capital;"

Where is the risk where Industrial Corporations are being set up, where protection walls are being raised everywhere, where every kind of assistance is being provided by the Government? Where is the risk as far as capital is concerned? But we are told that 3 per cent. is not a fair return on capital. We cannot give fair wages to our workers. The Prime Minister had promised; there was a solemn assurance. To resume the quotation:

> "that mechanisation means unemployment; that it is more important to impoverish the rich than to enrich the poor; that a welfare state can be built without first creating the means to pay for it; that nationalisation

creates additional wealth; that centralised State enterprise and management is socialism."

These are some of the criticisms made by Mr. J. R. D. Tata. Not only these criticisms are made. Not only are they coming and making more and more demands, but in what conditions and circumstances are they making these demands? What do I find? We are told here that—

"When the international account is taken into the picture, the rate of capital formation in India seems to have proceeded steadily upward from just about 2 per cent. of real product in 1948-49 to 8.5 per cent. in 1953-54."

Our capital formation is going on magnificently though the industrialists may have been non-co-operating. Our policy of emphasising the public sector, our policy of reliance on Government enterprise and Government initiative is yielding very good results. Here for instance, this *Quarterly Economic Report*, this journal of our economic aristocrats, says:

"Nevertheless the rate of economic progress in India between 1951 and 1953 was the highest in the world."

If the rate of economic progress in India was the highest in the world between 1951 and 1953, why do you want to wear a new look, why do you want to hand over today the strings of economic development, the controls of economic development into the hands of private enterprise? Why are you so anxious to divest yourself of all responsibility, of opportunities of initiative? Why are you inviting them more and more on their terms?

We are told:

"The Indian system has shown itself more resilient to dynamic elements than was at any previous time supposed, but it is rash to assume that the rate of progress is anything else than moderate in terms of the great demands.....etc."

If our economic system had shown itself to be so resilient even when private enterprise has behaved in the way it has behaved so far, why should the Government create the new look that these people want, a new look that will result, as Shri Gadgil pointed out, in increasing the imbalance between the public sector and the private sector? I thought that the Prime Minister was suggesting that nationalisation is a wrong policy and that we should not buy up junk. We find that the new look of industrial policy that the Prime Minister and his Government are trying to put forward is not merely not to nationalise as far as the past is concerned, but also not to nationalise as far as the future is concerned also.

Our Prime Minister pointed out the other day, and very rightly pointed out, that interlocking arrangements in world politics are bad. But, what about the increasing interlocking arrangements in our own economy? What about the increasing control that some of these business houses are being permitted to assume? We were told that as far as the iron and steel industry is concerned, in our industrial policy, it would be reserved for the public sector. But, what do we find? One of the Birlas goes to the United States asking for financial co-operation from that country. Another Birla goes to England seeking to get foreign capital, foreign aid and foreign participation in the building up of our iron and steel industry in our country. Are we going to permit our industrial development to be carried out by a handful of capitalists in this country; hand in glove with foreign capitalists? Are we not going to control these strategic industries by keeping them in the hands of the Government? After all, the resources are to be provided by the Government. How much are the capitalists contributing? Only Rs. 3½ crores. The

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

Government has been called upon to contribute Rs. 7 crores. The capitalists are not required to take risks. They are not prepared to take risks. You take all the risks. You assure them all kinds of protection, all kinds of assistance; you provide them with the wherewithal. You put the ultimate control and the ultimate direction of these industries into their hands. Is that what the new look in industrial policy amounts to? Is that what the Congress Party wants to do. If that is the policy of the Congress Party, it would have been much better to come forward and say openly and squarely on the floor of the House, rather than come to us through the back-door by some kind of demand here or there, some supplementary demand here or there, and commit this House to policies that the country has not understood. Therefore, I suggest that it would be much better, much wiser if these Demands are withdrawn today. It would be wiser, and better, and, if I may be permitted to say so, it would be politically more decent and honest to come forward with a debate on the industrial policy and on the economic policy before we are called upon to accept this demand.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I support the Demands. I am sorry to note that my hon. friend Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, who initiated this discussion said that the formation of the Industrial Finance Corporation has been done through the back door.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Not the Finance Corporation.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am sorry: the Industrial Development Corporation. Shri Asoka Mehta also complained that the industrial policy of this Government has not been debated on the floor of the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The new look.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I submit, a number of opportunities had been given to the Members of this House to debate the industrial policy of the Government of India.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): When?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Recently, we have had so many discussions about the unemployment problem. The Government, while explaining their policy, have stated that increased employment can be had only by a more realistic industrial policy. The Commerce and Industry Minister, while replying to the debate on unemployment, has stated that there must be large-scale production of consumer as well as producer goods. The suggestion of the hon. Minister was that the Government's policy was to give a bold lead and that a change of outlook was necessary. He said that rapid industrialisation is the only remedy, that industries should not be concentrated in places like Bombay or Calcutta, that we have to take several plants to the interior of the country, so that the result may be that several townships grow up in the various parts of the country.

Shri Asoka Mehta said that this Government has no industrial policy. He also accused the Congress Party for not coming forward with a bold policy for the country. I would refer to him and also other hon. Members to the industrial policy which has been enunciated by the Congress in the Ajmer session. It was definitely stated that it has a policy with regard to the public sector as well as the private sector. As long ago as 1948, the Government of India has enunciated its industrial policy. It has made subsequently some changes; but the basic policy has been enunciated in 1948 itself. The Ajmer resolution says:

> "The country also has a powerful state-owned public sector in industry. This should be enlarged by the addition of other basic new industries wherever possible. Where social ownership of basic

industries is not possible in the near future, effective social control should be exercised. The resources of the country should be utilised in building up new State industries and not in nationalising existing private industries except where it is considered necessary in the national interests."

It is a mistake to say that the present Government or the Party in power has no industrial policy of its own. It has been enunciated on very many occasions and the country is not at all confused as to that industrial policy.

With regard to the future working of this Industrial Development Corporation, I wish to make certain observations. Hon. Members who have preceded me have said that no clear picture of the Industrial Development Corporation that the Government intend to form, has been given in the Budget Demand. But, I should say that a skeleton already appears on page 2 of the book Supplementary Demands for Grants. When the industrial policy of the Government of India came up for discussion on very many occasions on the floor of this House as well as the other House, it was suggested by several Members that there must be an Industrial Development Corporation or an Industrial Investment Corporation. The names called might not have been the same. But almost all the Members were unanimous in their demand that there must be a development corporation and that the Government of India should not lose time at all in constituting that so that there may be rapid industrialisation of the country. I would submit that the Government have adopted the suggestions that have been put forward by hon. Members on the floor of the House. I do not know what the hon. Members want. Should the articles and memorandum of association be placed before the House when this Demand is made? What is now possible is, a skeleton of the scheme that the Government has, can be put forward before the House before it votes on the Demand. I do not think that there is any dispute with regard to the policy of the Government of India concerning the constitution of the Development Corporation. All are agreed on that and point out that there must be industrialisation and that since private capital is shy, all facilities should be given for the formation of capital and the starting of new industries.

The 1951 census indicates that 69·8 per cent. of the total population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This indicates rather a disturbing trend, because, although in 1951, the percentage may be slightly lower—I am quoting from the census report—than it was in 1901, the total number depending on agriculture is much larger. This only shows that all the industrialisation and urbanisation during the last 50 years have not been able to reduce the pressure on land in the slightest degree, although it must be admitted that the situation might have been worse but for the secondary and tertiary employment which was thus created.

The suggestion that I would like to put forward for the consideration of this House and the Government is that in giving aid from the Industrial Development Corporation, it should not be restricted to large industries alone. The hon. Commerce Minister had stated on more than one occasion, and I have extracted some of the statements from his speech, that the unemployment problem can be solved only if several townships crop up throughout the length and breadth of this country. So much so, we have to give encouragement to starting of small industries. That is the only way to solve the problem of unemployment in this country.

I would like to place before the Government the suggestions that have

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

been made by Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation. He has analysed the peculiar conditions of the economy of Asia with special reference to India, and he has suggested on what lines industrialisation of a country like India should proceed. I would just point out those suggestions in order that, when the Government gives help from this Industrial Development Corporation, when the articles and memorandum of association of the Development Corporation are drawn up, special attention may be paid on the lines that have been suggested by this learned gentleman.

He has stated that although the most effective solution to the problem of under-employment in most countries of Asia still lay in industrialisation, it would be necessary to choose a new type of industrial structure appropriate to the economic and social conditions of the countries concerned. He said:

> "More specifically, the problem will be to develop a new type of industry—radically different both from the present cottage and handicraft industries and from the present large-scale factory industries—which for the same amount of capital investment can at the same time produce more than the former and provide more employment than the latter."

He also stated:

> "While it is true that any programme designed to eliminate seasonal under-employment in the agricultural field must be closely co-ordinated with the over-all programme of national economic development, there are a number of simple and practical measures which could be expeditiously carried out to improve the situation on a local village basis. Among such measures may be mentioned the introduction of supplementary crops, promotion of livestock farming, development of rural industries, local public works and construction projects, special training and education programmes for off seasons and encouragement of seasonal migration."

I should think that having regard to the conditions obtaining in our country, the suggestions made by Mr. David A. Morse are worthy of consideration by this Government also so that in the end I would submit that while giving aid from this Industrial Development Corporation, the authorities would have to be very careful with regard to the industrial pattern. The House may remember that while discussing the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation it was complained that aid was given only to a few big industrialists and that the small industrialists were practically starved and that their applications could not be favourably considered by the Industrial Finance Corporation. I would submit that such a complaint should never be raised against the Development Corporation that the Government intends to set up.

That is all that I have to submit on these demands.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I wholeheartedly support what Mr. Asoka Mehta said just now, that there should be a periodic review of economic policy in the same way as there is a periodic review of foreign policy. So far as the major developments in our economic field are concerned, this House has been totally kept in ignorance. We are in the dark. We do not know what policy is pursued, what decisions are taken, and what are the objects of this policy. So, it is right that we should demand now that there should be a periodic review of economic policy. I even go a step further and suggest that this House should be taken into confidence; and immediately there

should be a committee of this Parliament to review this policy. That is a permanent committee should be set up consisting of Members of both the Houses so that there may be constant examination and advice of members may be available on policy matters. It is very unfortunate there is no liaison between Parliament and the Government in regard to these economic matters, and I feel very strongly that the time has come that there should be a committee of Parliament sitting in judgment over the economic policies enunciated by Government.

There are one or two more matters which I want to suggest just now. Now, I hear that there will be some sort of statutory committee which is going to be set up very shortly by Government to supervise and control the public enterprises. I do not know whether Government has accepted this idea. Anyway, the rumour is there. We want to be assured whether this step will be taken very soon. We want such a committee. So far, there is no committee, which has been set up to supervise and control these public enterprises started by Government. So, it is very necessary a decision is taken right now in this regard.

Sir, we have been launching upon and enlarging the public enterprises. Whether we like the method or policy of the Government in this matter or not—I am presently stating my views about it—I say that when we launch upon public enterprises, when the Government of India takes up the responsibility to start industries of their own hereafter, it is very necessary that the personnel which is required to manage those industries should be available in adequate number. Unfortunately, today the civil service, and the administrative service, available now are not sufficiently competent to man the industries. They fail miserably. They have failed already. We know the instances, and those instances have been brought forward in this House already. So, I say there is no use in expanding the scope of public enterprise and there is no use in starting new industries unless and until you have an efficient economic civil service. So, I feel strongly that we must decide to set up an economic civil service. Unless and until we have this cadre of economic civil servants available, unless we have competent personnel, unless there are technical people who can undertake the responsibility of running these new industries, it is no good starting new industries. But all the same I want that new industries should be started and that Government should step in and take over the private sector slowly and expand the public sector. But, unfortunately, no serious attempt has been made so far by Government to set up an economic civil service. My party stands for this. Unless we have got sufficiently competent personnel to manage industries, the policy of Government in regard to the public sector will fail miserably.

Next, I want to make one or two observations about the policy of the Government itself, and how far it is being helpful to the growth of our economy. Mr. Asoka Mehta pointed out that there is no policy, and Mr. Gadgil was eloquent in saying that the Congress is a progressive party, it believes in nationalisation and socialisation of the private sector. But, I want to know whether the Government of India has not played into the hands of the Indian capitalists. They have been eloquent in stating some broad principles, but what is their approach, what is their behaviour and what is the experience we have gained so far? I feel that the Government of India has sadly played into the hands of the Indian capitalists. The Indian capitalists say that the rate of profit has fallen, whereas the rate of wages is increasing. They say that labour is demanding more and more wages, and industry is not in a position to meet the demand for more wages, and therefore, capital is shy. My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas was also saying

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

that capital is shy. But I want to know why if the capital is shy, Government should think it is necessary to make overtures to the capitalists by giving more grants. If capital is shy, you want to provide more capital to capitalists by way of Government grants and loans. Is it the way of doing things? If capital is shy, if the capitalists do not come forward, then you must change your policy and say on that private capitalism has failed completely; and therefore public sector should be enlarged. You must socialise big industries and strategic industries. There is no use in making overtures to the capitalists; there is no use in going hand in gloves with the capitalists. I say do not flirt with them. No good purpose is served in flirting with them. You have flirted with them for long. What is the result of that now? The economy of the country is in a quandary. There is unemployment growing in a period when there is planning going on. We are in the third year of the Plan, and what is the scene created or what is the picture that we are having today? Every day, we are hearing of suicides and deaths of many of the workers. They are not reported in the capitalist press. If they are reported, they will create an ugly atmosphere, which will go against the capitalists. That is why, they do not want to publish these things in the capitalist press. So, I say that though millions and millions of people are unemployed and are on the streets in the very period of planning, yet the capitalists have not risen above their greed. On the other hand they have become grabbers and more grabbers; they want to grab somehow, and they want to make money by any means. I say, therefore, do not flirt with the capitalists, as you are doing today.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): What is the alternative that you suggest?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Otherwise, the country will come to an economic doom, and it will have to face a crisis. We have already created....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I have to interfere. After all, we are discussing these cut motions. The hon. Member is making too general remarks. I would ask him to confine himself to the two points which are the subject-matter of this cut motion.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I say that the economic corporations that have been contemplated here....

Mr. Chairman: This discussion has already been finished by the hon. Member. He is making general remarks. If he wants to make any further remarks, he must confine himself to the two matters here.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am saying about the corporations.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already finished his time.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I shall just finish.

About the corporations that have already been contemplated to be set up, I say that we do not know the nature of these corporations. We do not know how these corporations are going to be set up, what is the scheme behind them, etc. Government would have been well advised, if they had come with a full statement at the time of presenting these demands. But they have not done so. I expected that at least the hon. Minister would circulate a note regarding this particular question. As it is, we are discussing this vital matter in ignorance, practically in darkness. We do not know what it is. So, I feel that the method Government have adopted is, I should say, nasty, and it does not in any way create any good confidence in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The House already knows that we are discussing two demands, namely, Demands Nos. 2 and 121. I propose to call the hon. Minister for reply at 3-25 p.m. So,

hon. Members who want to speak may, if they so choose, speak on both the Demands.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): I oppose Demand No. 121. I feel, knowing as I do, something about the agreements which are in force in the matter of Indo-U.K. and Indo-U.S. partnerships, that this is going to be a very dangerous move. I am afraid, these corporations will be the medium to link up the indigenous capital with the foreign capital, for the further exploitation and loot of this country. What does the Ministry say about it? It is very interesting that here we are called upon to vote for a secret thing, for some agreement, the finalisation of which is pending at Washington. It is not in Delhi. This is what the Memorandum supplied to us says:

> "The discussions are now nearing completion and representatives of Indian Industrialists sponsoring the Corporation are expected to give final shape to it at Washington where they will meet representatives of prospective investors and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."

Further on, it says:

> "It will be necessary to pay the Government's share of the advance immediately on its establishment and supplementary grant of Rs. 7½ crores is required for this purpose."

I ask the hon. Minister, are we here to vote on certain amounts because certain agreements are going to be finalised in Washington, without knowing any details. Are we here to vote for a corporation which will deal with certain Indo-U.K. and Indo-U.S. partnerships, the nature of which we do not know? Are we here to give money to Government on certain undertakings, even the broad lines of which have not been indicated to us? Do we not have a right to know what grip the foreign capital will get in their participation with the Indian capital, before we are called upon to vote for this amount?

I shall give you the instances of some of the concerns for which Government have proposals to give more money. For example, take the case of Messrs. Atul Products. It is stated that Rs. 75 lakhs have to be given to Atul Products. The Atul Products, as you know, is a combination of one of the biggest Indian groups of Kasturbhai Lalbhai's, and one of the biggest groups in the U.S.A. in the pharmaceutical side, namely, the American Cynamid Corporation. I would request the hon. Minister to contradict me here and now, if I am wrong. In the agreement between the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group and the American Cynamid Corporation, it is provided that three lakhs pounds of sulphur black will be produced by the company in India. And where are we to get the raw materials from? All the raw materials for this have necessarily to be processed in America and then imported. And what kind of processing do we have in India? The *Capital*, one of the magazines on which Government place great reliance, has come out with an issue in which it is stated that the processing will start from nearly completed products. Mark the words 'from nearly completed products'. It says:

> "In India, the Atul Products will start processing of sulphur black from nearly completed products. The sulphur so imported will be saponified and purified in India."

This is what the Atul Products will be doing, and this is the kind of Indo-U.S. partnership which we have.

Then, take the case of the National Machinery Manufacturing Corporation, behind which the gigantic firm of Messrs. Platt Brothers are very firmly entrenched. And what have they done in India? I understand that till recently this Corporation was making only ring frames, but now....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The National Machinery Manufacturing Corporation have not received any aid from Government, and that is not the subject of discussion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only pointing this out as an instance that in future, when these corporations are set up to finance Indo-U.S. or Indo-U.K. partnerships, there is no guarantee—at least, the House does not know of any guarantee—by which advances will be restricted to firms which have no agreements like this; and in that context, I wanted to show how in the case of some agreements which are in force in the case of partnerships of foreign capital with Indian capital, the interests of the country have been thrown to the winds. I was referring to the National Machinery Manufacturing Corporation because till recently this Corporation was manufacturing ring frames. And what is the capital which they have invested? Platt Brothers have to invest only 26 per cent., while 74 per cent. of the entire investment has to come from the National Machinery Manufacturing Corporation.

Mr. Chairman: Only five minutes are allowed for the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall finish within five minutes. 26 per cent. is said to be the capital assigned for the Platt Brothers. Actually they do not have to spend a pie. They can charge on this capital for the mere provision of the technical know-how, and thus without spending a pie, they are able to control the financial interests to the tune of 26 per cent. I also understand that the entire technical personnel is to be appointed by the Platt Brothers. They will come here to supervise the entire working, and thus the entire production is under their control. This sort of agreements have been permitted.

It was only the other day that the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry was telling us that this Government are committed to a policy of allowing foreign capital to come to India in order to develop some of the essential industries.

3 P.M.

We know for certain that in recent years, in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, Government have permitted the flow of foreign capital in several industries—according to them, all essential industries. But we know that the Cadbury, Fry & Company has been allowed to come here for the manufacture of sweetmeats, cocoa powder and chocolates, which, according to the Commerce and Industry Minister, is a very essential industry! We know type-writers are being made here by a foreign company; we know that fountain pen ink is being made by a foreign company. Unless the Government restrict the field of activity of these companies, of these Indo-U.S. and Indo-U.K. combines, and confine them to certain fields, we do not know what will happen. We do not know what Government are doing. We have not been told that Government are inviting a foreign company only in such and such a field. We are certainly against their participation in basic industries. Each one of them should be very strictly kept out of the exploitation of the foreign *entrepreneurs*. You have no right to give them to foreign *entrepreneurs*. So also, the consumer goods industries have necessarily to be kept out of the tentacles of the octopus of U.S. and U.K. financiers.

There is Nuffield, for example. Nuffield have got into partnership with Birlas in Hindustan Motors. Here is a sentence which I have taken down from the *Capital* of the 3rd January 1946 which shows what this partnership means:

> "Nuffield organisation are to manufacture and supply the technical parts which could not be economically made in India and Nuffield technicians are to decide which to be made in India and which to be made in England."

This is the kind of technical agreement, this is the kind of partnership

for which Government come out with such enormous funds for setting up a Corporation!

In this context, I may be permitted to quote a few sentences from the Report of the Pharmaceutical Inquiry Committee. It is a document which has been made available to us only the other day. It is a Government Committee. Here it says....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a very important subject and several hon. Members may like to ask some questions. I would like to ask. where is the Pharmaceutical Inquiry Committee's report coming into this?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Please don't be hasty. I am quoting it only for an example. The hon. Minister will get his time—I know. I am only saying that the Pharmaceutical Inquiry Committee has condemned and in bad terms too, the action of the Government in respect of the Pharmaceutical Industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister what limitation he is going to prescribe and what restriction he is going to have. Here the Committee says:

> "In many cases, foreign firms are allowed the exploitation of the markets with local co-operation on unessential items such as toothpastes, face creams, balms, laxatives, cough syrups etc. which certainly do not call for foreign collaboration for their manufacture in India."

This is what they have said. Then again:

> "These royalty payments amount sometimes to as high as 12½ per cent....Such huge royalties on finished products imported in bulk and only repacked in this country seem unwarranted."

Then the Committee go on to say what we have to do. Unless we are told that the invitation which is now extended to foreign capital to collaborate with Indian capital will be very strictly limited to certain fields, unless we are told what is the rate of interest or the rate of profit these foreign investers will charge in this country, every Member of this House has a sacred duty to oppose this demand which is to set up a Corporation to finance the Indo-foreign combines which will mean ultimately that there will be more and more of the most undesirable loot of this country.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): The Government have come forward before the House for getting sanction to two grants for the stated purpose of having organisations like the Industrial Development Corporation and the Industrial Investment Corporation. In order that this House may be in a position to give sanction to these grants, we have to see whether the organisation that is going to be set up is in accord with the policy framed by the Government of India in 1948. I know that certain departures have been made by the Government with regard to this policy. But the essential fact remains—and it was stated in that policy—that management of State enterprises will certainly be through the medium of public corporations under the statutory control of the Central Government which may assume such powers as may be necessary to ensure this. We know also that certain organisations have been constituted, and that as private limited companies. The House knows that the Public Accounts Committee and the ex-Comptroller and Auditor General have been emphasising the fact that corporations like this—that is, Government enterprises—should be carried on by statutory corporations so that Parliament might have sufficient control over the transactions or over the functions of these organisations. But so far the Government have not given their consideration to the suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee and the ex-Comptroller and Auditor General. Here, as has been stated, the organisation is going to be registered under the Companies Act. Although it has not been stated that it is going

[Shri S. N. Das]

to be a private limited company, I think the Government have in mind to have it as a private limited company. It has been stated that there will be a board of directors consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Minister of Commerce and Industry as Chairman, for the time being. If there would have been a statutory corporation and there would have been a Bill before the House for the constitution of that organisation, the House might have suggested certain qualifications and disqualifications for the directors, both official and non-official. But this House, having had no opportunity for considering such a Bill, does not know what will be the qualifications and disqualifications of those directors who will be on the board of management. At the same time, it has been expressed in this House, times without number—and there was a special discussion over this subject also that the financial control over these private limited companies is not as effective as it should be. Questions have been raised that in other countries—U.K. for instance—there are such organisations functioning for the carrying on of Government enterprises. This House is the supreme representative of the pepole. I think that if organisations like this which are going to be constituted after getting the sanction of this grant, are formed on the basis of statutory bodies, that will be best for the management of these enterprises.

Here the merits and demerits of the categories of organisation are also very important. As has been remarked by our revered friend, Mr. Gadgil, what is in the mind of the Government is not clear. It is not known whether the enterprises that will be started by this organisation will be carried on by the same organisation for a very long time or some of those industries which are organised or which would be functioning under this Industrial Development Corporation will be handed over to private enterprise. Here I may say that there is a suspicion in the mind of most of the Members here that the policy which is being pursued by the Government is not clear. As our revered friend Mr. Gadgil has said, it is the policy of the Government to nationalise all industries gradually. As I have read the industrial policy of the Government, it is to nationalise gradually all the key industries and other industries also (*Interruption*), which are in the interests of the public. The time has now come when the Government should come forward to re-state their policy with regard to industrial development in this country.

The point that has been raised by our friend Shri Asoka Mehta is that there is going to be a change in the policy of the Government. As far as we, members of the Congress Party, think, the directive principles which have been embodied in the Constitution and the industrial policy resolution which was passed by the Government in April 1948 are quite clear as to the direction in which we should go (*Interruption*). In the present circumstances, we are not going to abrogate the private sector from the industries of our country. But, at the same time, in order that the people of this country should have social and economic justice it is necessary that the directive principles which have been stated in article 39, which run as follows—

> "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed to subserve the common good; and
>
> that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

—these are the two touch-stones on which we have to test the policy of Government. So far, in the sphere of industries, I think, the Government have followed that policy which has been enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948.

With these remarks, though I support the demand, I think, Government should explain what were the special features of this organisation and what will be the financial control exercised by Parliament, how that Corporation will function and all that. I think it would have been better if the hon. Minister had given some details about the organisation that is going to be set up for the implementation of this industrial development in the country.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of making a few observations on this demand for the Industrial Development Corporation and the other Demand 121.

I do not wish to go into the questions as pointed out by my hon. friend Mr Asoka Mehta because I am afraid that there has always been—whether the business community co-operates or not or whether expansion takes place or not—whenever this question is brought in, the point of view of my hon. friend and it will always remain, because even if co-operation takes place, it seems that my hon. friend feels that the business people come in and take away the cream of it (*Interruption*). Industrial expansion has certain responsibilities on the different sectors of the country. When a certain responsibility has been thrust upon certain sections, those sections can only play their part provided suitable conditions are made available, so that they can play their part properly. But, every time whenever such questions are brought up the state seems to be the same.

Only recently an Enquiry Committee has been appointed to go into the availability of finances for the private sector. One of the terms of the terms of reference was definite to examine why investment in the private sector has not reached the level envisaged in the first Five Year Plan and, in this connection, to consider the factors, other than taxation, which influence the investment in this sector. This Committee has recommended these two corporations to come into being and the Government were considering to have the corporations formed and when the Government comes forward with this demand all sorts of criticism are raised.

I would like, at the first instance, to enquire from my hon. friend the Commerce and Industry Minister this. We have, at present, an Industrial Finance Corporation. We are going to have an Industrial Development Corporation and we are also going to have an Industrial Investment Corporation. These are just three different names. I would, however, like to know from him what will be the scope of the field of these different corporations in the different spheres of the industries of this country; to what extent each corporation will aid or give financial support to the different industries. I would like to know from him how these different corporations will function. Then, I would also like to know from him whether in taking into consideration the installed capacity of the industries at present and the new industries which he proposes to put in different parts of the country, a survey has been made.

I know that a very confidential report has been made by a committee headed by Mr. Mulgaonkar—and that report must be in his hands and it has not been made available to the members of the public. We do not know what recommendations they have made (*Interruption*). We want to know how far that committee has made recommendations with regard to the unutilised capacity of the industries of the country and what they have recommended as to how that unutilised capacity has to be utilised. When we want to bring up new industries, that is a factor which we would like to know.

I would also like to know whether this particular Industrial Investigation Corporation will be confined to particular industries or whether they are going to have industries set up as the

[Shri Tulsidas]

corporation would like or as the Government would like.

I would also make a few remarks with regard to certain observations made here. With regard to the responsibilities mentioned, the private sector has its own responsibility and therefore that responsibility can only be fulfilled provided the conditions are made suitable to them. The Reserve Bank, in the Shroff Committee report, have pointed out why investments are not coming forward in the private sector. I do not understand what people mean when they say that capital is shy. If this report is glanced through, we would realise how difficult it is to find funds available for expansion or development of new industries or even the old industries. That is a fact which has been overlooked. The feeling seems to be that the capital is there and businessmen are not utilising it. I am afraid, the two things are contradictory. It is the basic principle of business to utilise whatever money they have for expansion or for at least the requirements of the business (*Interruption*). Otherwise it is not business, because capital is left idle. It is the fundamental principle; somehow or other, that has been misunderstood.

With these few words I support this demand.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I support the proposal made by my friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, that the Government should state a broad industrial policy before it goes on with piecemeal measures like this with the confusion of different corporations—Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Corporation, Industrial Investment Corporation. I think this is producing a great confusion in thought and we really do not know how far these are in agreement with the fundamental policy of the Government stated by the hon. Prime Minister, many years ago while he was in the Ahmednagar Jail, when he enunciated a policy of industrialisation which would raise the average *per capita* income in India to double its figure in ten years. We have got seven years of Congress rule and we are told that the average income has not at all increased materially. It was Rs. 248 in 1947 and after seven years of Congress rule, it is not more than Rs. 261, and if we go on at this rate, I think we shall take a hundred years for doubling the average income of the man in this country. There is something fundamentally very wrong in this policy. The last industrial policy was laid down by the hon. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in 1948. I will not speak on that policy now. After that, we had six years and this policy has neither been discussed in this House nor the working of that policy has been critically reviewed. I can tell you of some of the abortive steps which have been taken. In 1918 when the Government announced its intention of setting up a few iron and steel plants because iron and steel are key industries, they consulted three American firms and they gave them complete plans, but no action was taken on these plans during the last five or six years till as a result of the criticism last year some steps have been taken, though they are not very ample. In many other industries besides iron and steel, like aluminium and chemical industries, there is absolutely no definite policy. The policy has been one of nibbling.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid a general discussion of the policy is not permissible at this stage. The hon. Member should confine his remarks to these two Demands Nos. 2 and 121.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Thank you, Sir It was about these industries and the other thing comes in by implication. We have been told that the policy of Industrial Development Corporation or Industrial Investment Corporation is justified by the policy of mixed economy, which has been adopted by the Government. I do not know when the policy of mixed economy had been adopted by the Government. I do not

remember at least any debate or any statement of policy in which this has been definitely laid down; if it has been accepted even as a guiding principle, I think it is a very dangerous thing because we know that mixed economy may be quite all right for America, but mixed economy is not good for this country for most of the industries which you want immediately. What is the object of this Industrial Development Corporation? It is to provide development capital to the industrialists. I would like to know what it is. If it is not, I would like to have a statement of policy which is behind this Industrial Development Corporation. Here we are told that we must have the co-operation of the industrialists, but have the industrialists co-operated? Only the other day, Mr. J. R. D. Tata mentioned in a speech that the Government never takes the advice of the industrialists, but I have been privately informed that when he was asked to co-operate in an industry, he and his men refused to co-operate. Are you going to help this kind of industrialist? We are told that there is no capital with private capitalists, but at the same time, Tata Iron and Steel Industry, who have 50 years of experience and have made enormous amount of money, have not kept those plants up-to-date. They allowed their plants to be obsolescent and then they came forward to the Government saying that they cannot maintain production unless they are given a loan of Rs. 30 crores and this Government has given them that loan. We have been told that they have no capital for running the iron and steel industry, but they have got capital to buy Volkart Bros. and spend a large amount of their capital in opening another side industry. If the object of this Industrial Development Corporation is to encourage such mixed economy and is to help the capitalists like this, I do not think we shall support this at all. The Commerce and Industry Minister has just now nodded that this is not their intention. Let us know what his intentions are and let us have a definite industrial policy statement before this piecemeal measure can be considered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry that Mr. Asoka Mehta is not here because he had raised on more than one occasion on the floor of the House the need for periodical or occasional discussion of our industrial and commercial policy or the economic policy of the Government. On a previous occasion I have indicated that it is necessary in a democratic government. In a democratic government, Government gets not merely ideas but also guidance from the House in regard to the policy that it pursues. In our set-up, the industrial and economic policy is a very important one. I have said the other day that I shall welcome a periodical opportunity for Members of the House to express themselves on the policy that is being pursued by the Government, but it is true, so far as this particular Demand is concerned, that the information that has been given to hon. Members in regard to the Industrial Development Corporation is not adequate. I should apologise to them for it, but it is also due to the fact that while we have decided to do this, the exact form that it should operate, the Board of Directors and all that have not yet been finalised. If that had been finalised, I should have certainly placed the papers before the House.

Before going into these details, I would like to deal with general issues raised by some hon. Members of the House. It is true that we had to deal with this question of foreign capital and the role that it is expected to play in the development of Indian industries only recently. I thought I made myself extremely clear. I might have many faults, but I do not know if among the faults I can count the lack of capacity to make myself clear. I am beginning to suspect that that is one of my faults.

I do not propose, on behalf of this Government, to apologise for our economic policy. Hon. Members may

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

characterise it pro-capitalist or pro-something else, but we do maintain that we stand true to our pledges. Our pledges are that we are going to raise the economic status of the common man in this country and to put a little more money into his hands. That is what we are here for. The team that is led by my leader does not contain in it any capitalist or any industrialist...

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Pro-capitalists.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do maintain that is a justification for our claiming to be as much socialist as my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta. If it is a matter of nomenclature and if there is a proprietary to it.....

Shri Asoka Mehta: Has there been a change in the industrial policy of the Government after the Ajmer session of the A.I.C.C.?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am coming to it. As I said, the action of the Congress Government is an open book. It has nothing to hide and nothing to be ashamed of. Not all the eloquence poured out can make us ashamed of what we are doing. If the right to the nomenclature, that is, 'socialist' must belong to an individual, I concede him the right to that property! But I do claim that we are as much socialist as anybody else. After all, the basis of the Congress approach in its economic policy is socialism.

Sir, my hon. friend said that there has been a basic change in the policy of the Congress since Ajmer. I maintain there has been no change. I have got the Resolution of the Congress on industrial policy here. I do maintain that it is an extremely practical and sensible resolution that can ever be placed before any party. My leader has not merely placed this resolution before the party, but he has also amplified it by his speech, and I would like my hon. friend to read that speech. Because my leader does not claim to be a big economist—he has not studied economics—but I would challenge anybody in this country or anywhere else to evolve a better economic police than what he put out in Ajmer. (*An Hon. Member*: Hear hear.) Occasionally, an involuntary exclamation does your soul good!

Sir, the industrial policy statement does not mean what we said in 1948. From 1948 to 1954 we have moved six years; the country has moved a lot, our needs have grown; our ambitions have enlarged and they must be satisfied. There is no point in somebody saying: your industrial policy statement of 1948 holds good today. It does not. Is there any radical departure, my hon. friend Mr. Gadgil may ask me. But the policy has to go on changing within the broad outlines of the industrial policy statement and I do maintain, Sir, that the resolution that the Working Party has put before the party in Ajmer contains our policy. This is what that resolution says:

> "Where social ownership of basic industries is not possible in the near future, effective social control should be exercised."

Sir, we do maintain today that we can achieve socialism in this country, we can achieve equitable distribution of property and wealth by control, rather than by ownership. If my hon. friend thinks he cannot do it, let him hug to his own idea.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is why Mr. Tata and Mr. Birla are welcoming that change.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend when he sleeps sees ghosts. They are twin ghosts: One is the ghost of Tata, the other is the ghost of Birla. I do not see any ghost at all. I believe that both Mr. Tata and Mr. Birla can be made to work for the rehabilitation of this country and we propose to control them to do so. I have no inferiority complex. They may be the richest of men. But I believe I have enough power, power of persuasion, to make them fall in line with the policy

that this Government is determined to follow for the benefit of the common man.

My hon. friend says: "Well, so and so must be a *pariah*; so, we should not touch him." I have no untouchables in my scheme of life.

An Hon. Member: Except ourselves!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am prepared to come and sit and share a cup of coffee with my hon. friend, if he likes. Oftentimes, Sir, I am always dependent on somebody's charity for a cup of coffee. He can extend his patronage to me and I shall accept it. The resolution further says:

> "In the conditions at present prevailing in the country the private sector is both important and necessary in the industrial development of India. Such private sector should be given adequate freedom to develop within the limits of the National Plan and subject to the conditions laid down by it."

Sir, the point is this. My hon. friend the eminent Professor asked us: "Who started this idea of "mixed economy"?" I ask him: "Who?", and the echo comes "Who?" Somehow the idea has come into being. I believe that many people have written about "mixed economy". What the meaning of "mixed economy" is I do not know. What the mixture is, I do not know. Whether the mixture is 10 per cent. water and 90 per cent. milk, or 90 per cent. milk and 10 per cent. water, I do not know. But it does happen that there are certain institutions in the country which are functioning and can be made to function for the good of the country. How can you have parallel institutions owned and controlled by Government which can run along with it? I see no incompatibility in it, so long as Government can exercise effective control and I do maintain that this Government can.....

Shri Gadgil: Is it included in the objective of this particular corporation, that they will start concerns in the same industry in which private enterprise is functioning?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend has been my friend, philosopher and guide in the past, but he is apt to be a little hasty. I have got twenty minutes more to explain not merely my doings, but also my intentions.

If my hon. friend says: "You have departed from something; you are going to pamper the capitalists," it is a good political slogan. But I hope, Sir, because I do not want to do damage to his soul, that he merely intends it for the platform and does not feel so. If he should do so, then he will be doing a damage to his soul and his sense of understanding.

Sir, of the two propositions before the House, I am not going to deal with the rest, one is the Government Industrial Development Corporation. Sir, some book was quoted by my hon. friend as being authoritative. I do not know what it was. He said it is a Birla's book. I do not know if Mr. Birla runs that particular magazine: I believe he does not. Anyway, I have no quarrel: it is one for Mr. Mehta and Mr. Birla. But that has said something about the Industrial Development Corporation. Am I responsible for it?

I would like to tell the House, Sir, that the genesis of this idea started on a day very far distant from today, on the 3rd of July 1953, after my chief returned from abroad. I presented to him a memorandum which contained certain ideas to meet a situation which then existed and exists to some extent today, namely, that the industrial development of this country has not been proceeding as fast as it should. There is no use apportioning blame; there is no use blaming somebody. You can get some mental satisfaction for the time being, but that does not serve the purpose. So, I do not propose to accuse anybody. There is no point in saying that the capitalists are all wrong, or somebody else is all wrong. The whole trouble is that our economy is slightly out of gear. If the economy

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

is in proper gear, the momentum will carry everybody along with it, capital, labour, even though the Socialists may be unwilling to co-operate with it. What we need is that momentum.

We had various plans; we had various papers written, which were submitted to the Cabinet. This was criticised very freely. Ultimately, it developed a particular shape, that is, that Government must take a step forward in stimulating industrialisation of the country. Apart from what they do in certain specific sectors which they say is set apart for Government, in which certain plans are not merely formulated, but also executed by my hon. colleague the Production Minister, it was decided that there is a possibility of doing quite a lot. And in the various schemes that we have worked, discarded and also added with the assistance of the Engineering Capacity Survey Committee and other organisations which gave us a picture of the industrial set-up, we came to the conclusion that a government-sponsored corporation would be able to fulfil a very important need in stimulating industries in this country. When we finally decided on the rough picture of it, we had no intention of associating private capital with it. We had very intention of associating private industrial talent with it, if that talent would co-operate. There is no intention of giving them a majortiy in the Board. For that matter, even a majority will mean nothing because the money has to be found by Government. Every scheme will have to be approved by Government and, therefore, there is no harm in associating people who are willing to work with it.

You may ask: what will this corporation do? As I said, the idea started first that we should start industries; either own it, or get private capital invested in it if we do not have enough money. Here I would like to draw one distinction. There is no harm in an investor having money in any government-owned, government-managed, or Government-controlled institution, if he considers it a sound investment. In the same way, as an investor invests in Government securities, he can invest in a Government-controlled corporation. He will get a dividend which is reasonable, 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. whatever it is. The only trouble is that we cannot pay him the same return as we pay in the case of Government securities because we do not guarantee the return; it depends upon the progress of the business. It was our idea that we start some industrial units and later on when we find that Government would like to use money for other purposes we invite private investors to put their money. There is no intention of handing over the whole thing to the managing agent or to any private entrepreneur but to associate private talent on the Board for the purposes of advice. That is the basic idea.

Now, at the present moment, our idea is to float a company because we have got to go on experimenting on the basis of trial and error. My intention is that when this thing gathers momentum and when the investment in this corporation—in the units of this corporation—runs into crores, we do want to make a statutory body. I propose to come to the House to approve a statutory orgnisation for the corporation. Until the picture is completely before us, there is no point in giving the draftsman some idea and ask him to draft a Bill for the corporation and bring it before the House and then get it passed. I should be able to acquire some kind of experience. The present idea is to convert it as a private limited company with a crore of rupees or even less with a paid-up capital of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

One of the functions of this corporation will be—apart from the Government agencies like the Development Wing in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other expert organisations—to engage technical experts

on a contract basis. It would be prepared to take up such of the projects—there are projects which my friend, the Production Minister, does not think he will take up or our resources do not permit its being taken up. I shall be quite prepared to give the project or scheme to any private entrepreneur who will start it. If you prepare a project it may cost you Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs but I am prepared to make a gift for the purpose of establishing an industry if we feel that we are not going to run it ourselves for various reasons which Government can decide and determine. If that does not happen we start a subsidiary company and go on with it. As I said at some stage later on when we feel that a private investor might be interested in it we may allow him to take a share in the control by the Development Corporation which will be a statutory body. The management will be vested ultimately in the Development Corporation which will contain a board of directors and probably we shall give the private investors some share in the board by the appointment of a director.

Another idea which we have incorporated or propose to incorporate in the working of this Corporation is this. That also arises out of the survey made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry largely through the medium of Engineering Capacity Survey Committee. We find in this country various units which are lopsided in their structure. Our idea is that the Industrial Development Corporation should take a panoramic view of the industrial units of this country in collaboration with the Planning Commission, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Production Ministry, the Ministry of Defence, the Railway Ministry and others. All these Ministries will be represented in the corporation. They may say that these industries must be started. Projects are prepared and in the process there are private units owned by private people in the country which, with a little development and the addition of equipment worth Rs. 25 lakhs or even Rs. 40 lakhs, or sometimes even Rs. 1 crore—may be able to produce goods for which we have to make an initial capital investment of Rs. 4 or 5 crores. Our intention is to balance these plans. It is not a novel idea. The idea is largely borrowed from the experience of wartime administration though the wartime administration was not our administration. During the war time the Supply Department of the then Government—the Government of India controlled by the British—in order to accelerate the production for war needs went about inspecting the various plants in the country and gave them equipment for the purpose of balancing so that they could produce the goods that were needed for war purposes. Our intention here is that so far as industrial development is concerned, it must be placed on a wartime footing and we do propose to appeal to those people who owned these plants to balance them. If they say that they do not have the money, the Industrial Corporation will acquire the plants and lend these to them on hire-purchase system. That will be an element of help to private enterprise—this question of lending our plants on a hire-purchase basis so that they produce goods which will fit into our needs of industrial goods. That is as far as we have gone today.

Another matter we have been thinking of is the question of getting over obsolescence. One of the lessons I have learnt from the report of that committee is that the obsolescence in our machinery in our country is something terrific. We have to renew the machinery if you are going to make them work efficiently to an extent that we cannot dream of today. That would perhaps need some help. Government may come into direct help and we propose to canalise it through the Development Corporation. Let me finally wind up this question of Development Corporation. We propose to call it the National Industrial Development Corporation. The Board of directors will have some interests but they would

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

not be a majority. All the Ministries concerned of the Government of India will be represented and we shall have experts on the body who will advise us.....

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): May I ask the hon. Minister only one thing? May I know whether this corporation will be, a statutory body corporate or will it be registered under the Indian Companies Act? If so what is the step they are going to take?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend came a little too late. I said initially we are going to make it a corporation under the Act. I do propose, as soon as it gathers momentum and as soon as investment becomes anything appreciable and when we start investing money and when we go beyond the stage of preparing projects, to come before the House and ask for its approval for the creation of a statutory body. It is also my intention that the House, when creating the statutory body, should say that this corporation will live for ten years and if it wants to live beyond that date it will have to provide justification for the Parliament of the day so that its life may be prolonged and it might continue.

So far as the Industrial Development Corporation is concerned, at the present moment we are asking for Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose of engaging experts to prepare projects. I do not think that we will be able to spend that much this year. The other expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs for the promotion of the company would be met by adjustments from the grants made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

I will go to the other corporation, namely, the Industrial Investment Corporation. My hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, on the 24th of February 1954 made a statement in this House but I think hon. Members know of this statement. I am only repeating one paragraph—a few bits of it. 'In connection with utilisation of the sale proceeds of certain commodities received by us under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme, it was suggested by the Technical Cooperation Mission that the rupee equivalent of 15 million dollars should be made available by us to an Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of stimulating industrial development in the private sector...' The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development came here and negotiated the whole matter and a separate committee was appointed after their departure to evolve a programme. The corporation will perhaps be incorporated in a couple of months. What we are now asking for is that a sum of Rs. 7·5 crores should be granted by this House for the purpose of lending to this corporation. The sum of Rs. 7·5 crores comes out of the counterpart funds that will be had here by the sale of American aid given to India under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Scheme.

If my hon. friend, Mr. V. P. Nayar says: no money should be given to these people; no corporation should be aided from the Americans, perhaps he is right. But here is a money that we have accepted from them which we proposed to lend and we should utilise the money. Once it comes into the coffers, it is the money of the Parliament. No portion of that money—be it from any quarter—can be utilsed without Parliament sanction. There is one little snag about this. Under our technical co-operation agreement with the United States, we have agreed that the counter-part funds created out of the sales of commodities which they gave to us under the agreement shall be spent on projects or schemes mutually agreed upon.

Therefore, in spite of the fact that Parliament is supreme, Parliament is bound to the extent that they should agree to fulfil a portion of the agreement, namely, with regard to the expenditure of the money in any direction, where the giver suggests something might be spent and we agree to

it, it has to be spent. I do not think that is a restriction of Parliament's rights. But it is a restriction of our initiative, because we have to honour certain obligations which we have entered into. That is what we propose to do.

I would like to give the basis of the scheme a little—I have got about four minutes more. The basis of the scheme is, the idea was started very largely by Mr. Black, the President of the World Bank. Times without number in the various U.N. organisations complaints are made that the underdeveloped countries are not helped for the purposes of industrialisation. He it was that hit upon the idea that if a Corporation could be started in India and certain facilities are given to it, namely, by the provision of funds which would not carry an interest or a necessity to pay return over a period of years, then it could be a little flexible in its operation. And it was also conceded at the time that the World Bank should help this Corporation.

The present scheme is that the corporation should have a capital of Rs. 5 crores. Government should lend Rs. 7½ crores without interest for fifteen years. And the World Bank should immediately give Rs. 5 crores, and also other amounts of money not exceeding three times the amount of resources available to the corporation.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Is there any further foreign aid expected for the corporation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The foreign aid, as I said, is this. The limit of the advance that could be made by the World Bank to this corporation would be three times the resources that the corporation has.

One point made by my hon. friend on which I would like to dwell is this There is no confusion at all between the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Investment Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. I have said the Industrial Development Corporation is a government agency. Financing is not its duty. It may indirectly finance for the purpose of balancing plants, and nothing else. As regards the Industrial Investment Corporation, the House knows what its composition is, who has subscribed to its capital, and what kind of guarantee Government has given to it. The House will also realise that the Industrial Finance Corporation lends only to industries which have been started already. The Investment Corporation will lend to industries which are to be started. It is also the intention, in order to lower the load on interest, to do like this. For instance, the Investment Corporation may not be able to lend at a rate of interest much lower than the Industrial Finance Corporation. Perhaps it may charge half a per cent. more, because it will borrow from the World Bank at 4½ per cent. If you make a person borrow at 7 per cent., my friend Shri Tulsidas knows that no industrialist will come forward to borrow, at least in the initial stage. If the industry is growing and he is in need of money, willy-nilly he has to borrow at any rate of interest as a matter of desperate necessity. But initially you do not launch a thing when the interest load is very high. The idea is to off-set the load on interest in the initial period by this corporation taking equity capital. I am merely trying to give an illustration. How the corporation will run and be operated, I cannot say now. But it is quite possible that if a person goes to the corporation and wants a crore of rupees the corporation may say "We will give you Rs. 70 lakhs at 7 per cent., but we will take Rs. 30 lakhs by equity capital on which there will be no obligation to pay interest but only dividend when it has started earning money", so that on the overall amount the interest is equated to something reasonable.

It is also the intention to have a government director on the Board of this corporation, and safeguards for the purposes of effecting liquidation if things go wrong will all be provided. I venture to think in a matter like this no great sin has been committed.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

This is a matter in which we have mutually agreed upon with the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration to utilise a portion of the counterpart funds in order to help industrial development in the private sector, a thing which they have decided to be reasonable and we also think that nothing but good will come out of this for this country.

That represents in very broad, general terms the two major proposals that have been put before the House and on which the House is being asked to vote. I do recognize that in the space of about half an hour, with the replies to polemics and return polemics on my side, I have not been able to do justice. I do propose to convey to my colleague, the Finance Minister, when he comes back, and probably by the time of the next session the Industrial Development Corporation would have been floated, and we shall certainly have a full-dress debate on the economic policy of this Government and I shall provide any other ammunition for my hon. friend Mr. Asoka Mehta and expose all my flanks.....

Shri Gadgil: The House consists of not merely Mr. Asoka Mehta but of us also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:...all my flanks for the shots that may be directed at me. So far as Mr. Gadgil is concerned I believe he and I are one, and how could I recognize something which is part of me as something distinct?

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I say one word? So long the Minister of Commerce has been asking from us a blank cheque. Now only he has revealed the intentions. We have had no time to debate on this point. So no vote should be taken on this matter till an opportunity is given to debate the intentions which he has disclosed.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to put two questions to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Now it is too late.

Shri Joachim Alva: We did not get any chance.

Mr. Chairman: Even if the questions are allowed the Minister must have time to answer.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall be very brief.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member does not want answers?

Shri Joachim Alva: I want an answer also. He would give me.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry, I cannot spare time.

Shri Joachim Alva: These are very important demands.

Mr. Chairman: I have no doubt about that. I shall now put the cut motions, regarding Demand No. 2.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put Demand No. 2. The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Industries'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the cut motions, regarding Demand No. 121.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put Demand No. 121. The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Those in favour will please say "Aye". Those against will please say "No." I think the Noes have it.

4 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: The voice of the 'Noes' was greater in volume. I will put the motion again.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You cannot question the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,99,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: There are five Demands, 23, 57, 83A, 124 and 132, to which there are cut motions. There are no cut motions to others. We have got two hours today and two hours tomorrow. I would just take the sense of the House as to how much time could be devoted to these five demands and how much to the rest.

Shri S. N. Das: With regard to Demand No. 23, there is going to be a debate on foreign affairs. I think it will be better to postpone the discussion. There should be no discussion on this demand.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: That demand should be put to the House after the debate.

Mr. Chairman: I am only asking how much time we will devote to this. I do not want any other proposal.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: One hour.

Mr. Chairman: There remain only three hours and thiry-five minutes; two hours today and one hour and thirty-five minutes tomorrow. Out of this, my own proposal is that the House may take 2½ hours on these five demands to which cut motions are to be moved, and the rest disposed of in the balance of time. If the House agrees, I will make it a rule that we will devote 2½ hours for these five demands.

Shri Tulsidas: Are we sitting up to six o'clock today?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. I think my proposal is acceptable to the House.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Demand No. 23.

Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): This is a most important demand.

Mr. Chairman: There are three cut motions: Nos. 2, 3 and 17. May I ask which of them are going to be moved? I take it that only cut motions 3 and 17 are sought to be moved. In respect of cut motion No. 17, it appears that it is inadmissible.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I should like to know the reasons.

Pay and Terms of Appointment of Officers and Staff for Indian Delegation to International Armistic Supervisory Commission in Indo-China.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Involvement in Indo-China Settlement

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): When will the Ministers concerned reply? Today or tommorow? Out of the time, they must have at least half an hour.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): How much time for Demand No. 23?

Mr. Chairman: Half an hour altogether. If the House agrees to give more time, I have no objection.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: What is the objection to cut motion No. 17?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants me to tell him instead of his explaining how it is relevant.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: We are making an expenditure of Rs. 50,00,000 for sending the Delegation, etc.

Mr. Chairman: Money is to be spent under specific Heads.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: This demand is for making some expenditure with regard to the Commission to Indo-China. A sum of Rs. 50,00,000 is proposed to be spent and the House is asked to vote the money.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the hon. Member's contention that it comes under any of the portions of the demand about Indo-China?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Money is involved. India has involved itself in this. The House is being asked to vote Rs. 50,00,000.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: India has gained in prestige and honour.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: But, we have to pay.

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. So far as the demand is concerned, specific items of expenditure are given in the notes. If this cut motion relates to any of the items of expenditure, I will certainly allow it. I am therefore asking the hon. Member to say under what particular item of expenditure he wants to bring this cut motion.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: India's Delegation to the International Armistice Supervisory Commission on Indo-China: Rs. 45,00,000. Contribution to the Common Pool of International Armistice Supervisory Commission on Indo-China, about Rs. 5 lakhs. These are the items.

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. Involvement in Indio-China settlement is a matter of policy.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: It is an expenditure we are making because we have accepted the chairmanship. Three countries have promised to pay contribution.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the expenditure is concerned, specific amounts relate to specific items. So far as the entire policy is concerned, that is, involvement in Indo-China settlement, it may be a part of the general debate on external affairs. The question has already been discussed by the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I do not understand this. For the first time, Parliament is being asked to pay Rs. 50,00,000. Are we not entitled to discuss policy also? It is a new expenditure which was not included in the original Budget and it was never discussed before.

Mr. Chairman: In a matter of this moment, when there is going to be a debate on external affairs it would be better then to have this discussion also. I will not stand between the hon. Member and his cut motion if he presses. He may move it. Ultimately, the decision on this will have to be taken after that debate is over. Today, we have only half an hour.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Half-an-hour will be quite insufficient.

Mr. Chairman: Then, if he agrees, it may be postponed to be put to vote after the general debate takes place. Then, we will have enough time. If he now insists, I will allow him even now.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions 3 and 17 are before the House for consideration.

Cut motions moved:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The point is this. This demand cannot be put unless cut motion 17 is disposed. Practically, this demand shall be put off unless hon. Member agrees to have the discussion now. If he wants to have discussion now, we will have to apportion the time.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: We should put it off.

Mr. Chairman: Just as the House wants. If the House wants that there may be a full-dress debate on this question, this is not the time for it. This demand can be postponed. If the House wants to discuss it now, I have no objection. But, it will have to be finished in half-an-hour.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Will it be part of the discussion under foreign policy too?

Mr. Chairman: When the foreign policy is discussed, this will be part of it, I have no doubt. Therefore, this demand can be postponed and can be put to vote at that time.

Shri Velayudhan: I request you for a ruling, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: After these demands are put to vote, the Bill has to be passed and it has to go to the other House. Where is the time if you postpone this demand?

Mr. Chairman: I understand the sense of the House is that we should discuss this point and if necessary some more time may be given to it.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then, these two will be before the House for discussion.

An Hon. Member: How much time?

Mr. Chairman: We will extend the time by 15 minutes, thus the time will be 45 minutes, for the Demand.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री: इसके ऊपर घंटे भर का समय दिया जाय, क्योंकि इस पर पूरी बहस इस समय होनी चाहिये और मत भी लिया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Six hours have been allotted for these demands. I have no objection if the House agrees to take one hour on this. The other demands will get less time.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री: पूरा एक घंटा इस समय दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Deshpande.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे: सभापति महोदय, आज सदन के सम्मुख यह जो विदेश विभाग की डिमान्ड आई हैं उस के बारे में मैंने १०० रु० का कट रखा हैं। इन्डो चाइना के बारे में भारत सरकार ने जो खर्च किया हैं उस के विषय में और जिस नीति के कारण आप को यह खर्च करना पड़ा उसके विरोध में ही यह कट मैं ने सदन के सम्मुख रक्खा हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते होंगे कि भारत ६, ७ साल तक अपनी तटस्थता की नीति अपने लिये बड़े गौरव का अनुभव करता हुआ इस दुनियां में चलाता रहा हैं जिस के कारण, मैं समझता हूं, उस को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ, फायदा की बात तो दूर रही, भारत की बड़ी भारी हानि हुई हैं। मेरा विचार हैं कि भारत एक

[श्री वी० जी० दंडपांडे]

के बाद एक बाहर के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा हैं। प्रथम हम कोरिया में गये, उस के बाद चीन को मान्यता मिले इस के लिये लड़ते रहे। उस का परिणाम हम ने देखा कि अमरीका और पाकिस्तान दोनों में सैनिक समझौता हुआ। यह हानि होने के पश्चात् भी, जैसा कि बरबोन राजाओं के बारे में कहा जाता हैं कि "They have learnt nothing and they have forgotten nothing." उसी प्रकार से इतनी हानि हमारी होते हुए भी हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने पुराने अनुभवों से न कुछ सीखा हैं और न कुछ भूला हैं कि दुनियां के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का क्या परिणाम होता हैं। पहले हम कोरिया गये, उस के पश्चात् इन्डो चाइना का नेतृत्व करने के लिये हमारे प्रतिनिधि जेनेवा के पास घूमते रहे। हम सेल्फ कांग्रेचुलेटरी मूड में थे, मान न मान मैं तेरा मेहमान कह कह हम जेनेवा चले गये। उस के बाद हम ने सोचा कि हमारी बड़े आदमियों में गिनती हैं, कैनाडा सरीखा बड़ा राष्ट्र होते हुए हम को अध्यक्ष पद मिला। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान जो लोग गोवा से आ रहे हैं उन को रेलवे का किराया तक नहीं दे सकता हैं तब क्या वह इन्डो चाइना में और दुनियां में उस का नाम हो इसी लिये ४५ लाख रुपया इन्डो चाइना में खर्च नहीं कर रहा हैं ? इतना ही नहीं कि इस से हमें कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ, अगर यहीं तक होता तो मैं इस का विरोध करने के लिये नहीं आता, लेकिन इस से निश्चित रूप से हमारी हानि हुई हैं। आज इन्डो चाइना में हम जो खेल खेल रहे हैं उस खेल के बारे में हम नीति की कसौटी पर उस को परखना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह तो भगवान का काम हैं कि कहीं नीति हमारी नीतिमान हो और कहीं अनीतिमान हो। मैं इस की व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि फारेन पालिसी में

elightened self-interest should be the

guiding princple of India. [उन्नतिशील राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थ यह हमारे पर राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्णायक तत्व होना चाहिए] । आपने इस नीति को नहीं अपनाया और इसलिये हमारी हानि हुई हैं, यह मेरा निश्चित मत हैं। हम ने एक एक कदम पर गलती की हैं। रूसी ब्लाक और कम्यूनिस्ट ब्लाक हम दुनियां में मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। साथ ही इंग्लैंड जो जो चीज चाहता हैं उस में हम उस का साथ देते जाते हैं। फार्मोसा के बारे में हम और इंग्लैंड साथ रहे हैं लेकिन हांगकांग के लिये इंग्लैंड जबर्दस्ती करना चाहता हैं। फार्मोसा जरूर चाइना को मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन हांगकांग को छोड़ने की बात वह लोग कभी नहीं मन में सोचते।

लोग कहते हैं कि यह बात ठीक हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति एशिया का नेतृत्व लेने की हैं। "We are going to resist all the vestiges of colonialism and imperialism in Asia." [एशिया के अन्दर साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के अन्तिम अवशेषों का नाश करने के लिए हमारा महान अवतार हुआ हैं] ऐसा दावा हम करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तिब्बत के ऊपर जब आक्रमण हुआ तो वहां पर आप ने क्या किया ? लेकिन आगे चल कर आप इन्डो चाइना का नेतृत्व लेने के लिये वहां ४५ लाख रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जेनेवा कान्फ्रेन्स में भाग लेने वाले किस किस राष्ट्र ने जो पुर्तगाल के साम्राज्यवाद के अवशेष भारत में रह गए हैं, जिस के खिलाफ आप युद्ध कर रहे हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में आप का साथ दिया हैं ? क्या चाइना ने

आप का साथ दिया है ? क्या इन्डोनीशिया ने आप का साथ दिया है ? किस राष्ट्र ने इस बारे में कम से कम एक वक्तव्य निकाल कर यह कहा है कि हम पुर्तगाल के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई कर रहे हैं उस में आप का पक्ष ठीक है ? आप दूसरे लोगों की लड़ाई लड़ते जाते हैं, लेकिन आप की लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए कोई नहीं आता, उल्टे इंग्लैंड और योरप के दूसरे देश तिब्बत के बारे में चाइना की नीति का समर्थन करते हैं। वह यह भी कहते हैं कि पुर्तगाल की नीति ठीक है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आप जिस तरीके की नीति से यह राज्य चला रहे हैं एशिया का नेतृत्व लेने के लिये, दुनियां में आप न्यूट्रैलिटी की पालिसी को चला रहे हैं, उस को छोड़ कर आप इस पर विचार करें कि किस विशिष्ट ब्लाक के लोग आप के मित्र हैं। यदि आप यह समझते कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल गया है तो हम एशिया के साथ में पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करें तो यह बात भी समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन जब किसी ब्लाक के लोग आप के हितों के विरुद्ध चलें तब भी आप की खुशामद की नीति चलती रहे तो न इस ब्लाक के लोग आप के साथ रहेंगे और न उस ब्लाक के लोग आप के साथ रहेंगे। यह सब न होते हुए केवल इसी लिये कि एशिया का नेतृत्व आप को मिले, केवल इस शौक के लिए आप ४५ लाख रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

अगर आप कोई स्टेटमेन्ट रखते कि इस दुनियां की हालत बहुत बिगड़ गई है इस लिये देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिये, फार डिफेन्स प्राब्लेम्स, कोई स्टेटमेन्ट बजट में होता तो हम उस को समझ सकते थे लेकिन इन्डो चाइना में क्या हो इस की चिन्ता से आप की आंखों से आंसू की गंगा यमुना बह रही है। लेकिन इस के लिए इस गरीब देश की जनता का पैसा हम खाना नहीं चाहते। इसी लिये मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि जो सरकार की नीति है उस के विरोध स्वरूप १०० रु० का कट ग्रान्ट में किया जाय।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Chairman, Sir, about the principles involved in the Indo-China settlement, I do not think this is the forum for discussion Of course, I too have certain differences with the Indo-China settlement, but they are quite unlike and contrary to what have been proposed by my learned friend just now. I think that the settlement in Indo-China is something derogatory to the people of that country, something which puts a stop to the aspirations to freedom of the people of Indo-China. Of course, when their own leaders do not want to pursue it, I am not the man to oppose it. This is the result of the policy of co-existence which has been sponsored by comrade Stalin and followed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, so much so, we have the spectacle of the capitalists and the communists coming together, the cat and the rat, the fox and the fowl sitting at the same table as if it were some magic show or a circus camp.

Anyhow, my main objection is to the expenditure, concerns with the details of the expenditure involved in the Indo-China Commissions. We are appointing three main delegates as Chairmen of the three Commissions with ambassadorial status. Who are the personnel of the three delegations? That is a very important question. The taking up of the Chairmanship of the Indo-China Commissions has enhanced our prestige in international politics, but that should not be made an opportunity to bring in undesirable persons, people without any experience whatsoever into the service of the External Affairs Ministry. If my information is correct, one of them had been a petty employee of the PTI, and had been associated with the daily paper, *The Hindu*, in the past. That certainly is no criterion for an appoint-

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

ment such as that of an ambassador in a very important Commission. What was the motive behind it? I think, the ghost of one of the British-trained bureaucrats is haunting the External Affairs Ministry to get his son put up in some very important post, and that was the prime motive behind it.

Some of the other appointments also have given rise to complaints, from the departmental staff, or if not from the departmental staff, at least from people with a sense of equity or fairness. The Information Officers and others who have been appointed have also been publicly criticised by newspapers in this country. So, whenever we appoint any person in a Commission, we have to bear in mind the fact that the honour and prestige of this country are involved in it. If the personnel of these Commissions are not properly selected, if the services are made to feel that their rights and claims are being ignored deliberately, then it naturally spells disaster for us in the long run. When you select persons from outside, there must be some criteria behind it. Such Commissions should not be made a screen to bring into service people with no proper qualifications for the job. I wish to bring this to the notice of the External Affairs Ministry and get some explanation for it.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री: सभापति महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि मेरे मित्र दंशपांडे जी ने अपने कट मोशन द्वारा इस डिमांड पर आक्षेप किया। भारत अभी दो दिन हुए स्वतंत्र हुआ है। इससे पहले वह एक पराधीन देश था। आज इस देश ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में इतनी ख्याति प्राप्त की है, लोगों का इतना विश्वास प्राप्त किया है कि वह शान्ति का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने में अग्रसर हो रहा है और उसको इतना सम्मानित स्थान मिल रहा है। तो फिर जब ऐसे कामों में भारत पड़ता है तो स्पष्ट है कि उसको अपने गौरव के अनुकूल कुछ न कुछ धन भी व्यय करना पड़ेगा। अगर वह एक ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कमीशन की अध्यक्षता स्वीकार करता है तो उस अध्यक्षता के साथ एक छोटा मोटा स्टाफ होगा और कुछ खर्च होंगे। अगर कनाडा और पोलैंड कोई एक सामूहिक फंड क्रिएट करते हैं तो उसमें भारत का भी उत्तरदायित्व है और उसमें उसको कुछ करना पड़ेगा। अगर दंशपांडे साहब का यह ख्याल है कि हम महज तफरीह के तौर पर यह ५० लाख जनता का रुपया व्यय किये दे रहे हैं और अगर इसके जरिये से अगर हम युद्ध की सामग्री अपने यहां एकत्र करते तो कोई बड़ा भारी महत्व का कार्य कर लेते तो यह उनकी एक भूमात्मक कल्पना है। मैं समझता हूं कि विश्वशान्ति के लिए जो प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं उन प्रयत्नों की तुलना में बड़ी से बड़ी लड़ाई की सामग्री जुटाना कभी आ नहीं सकता है। लड़ाई का छेड़ देना आसान है परन्तु युद्धों के परिणाम विश्व को बरबाद करने वाले सिद्ध हुए हैं, और इसी लिए शान्ति का सन्देश देने वाले अमर माने गये हैं और महत्वपूर्ण माने गये हैं। लड़ाई छेड़ने वालों का कोई महत्व नहीं है। आज जो वर्तमान युग के पोलीटिकल एपोसिल महात्मा गांधी थे उन्होंने शान्ति के द्वारा इतनी बड़ी पुरानी पराधीनता की बेड़ियों को तोड़ा। और वह सन्देश हमारे राष्ट्र नेता जवाहरलाल जी के जीवन में उतरा हुआ दिखायी देता है। वह सन्देश उनमें रम गया है, और उनकी वाणी में वह सन्देश आज विश्व के वातावरण में गूंजता है। आज वह वाणी और वह प्रेरणा और वह हृदय की पुकार लोगों के दिल में अपना रंग जमाती है और लोग उसको स्वीकार करते हैं। आज उस वाणी को सुनकर लड़ाई के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास रखने वाली खूंखार शक्तियां यह अनुभव करती हैं कि उनको ठहरना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए और शान्ति से काम लेना चाहिए।

कोरिया में हमारी सेनाओं ने जो गौरवपूर्ण कार्य किया उससे प्रभावित होकर उसके बाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो सम्मेलन होते हैं, जो विचार विनिमय होते हैं, वहां भारत को अपनी आन्तरिक परम्पराओं के कारण बुलाया जाता है। देशपांडे जी को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि यह भारत भूमि है जिसने महात्मा बुद्ध को जन्म दिया, जिसने वर्धमान महावीर को जन्म दिया जिन्होंने संसार को शान्ति का सन्देश दिया। भारत का गौरव आज शान्ति के लिए प्रेरणा देने में है। आदमी चाहे नख और दांतों से लड़े या तोप बन्दूक बनाकर और एटम बम बनाकर विश्व का नाश करना चाहे उस प्रेरणा को महत्व देना और शान्ति का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने के लिए कदम उठाने में जो रुपया खर्च किया जाय उसको यह कहना कि जनता का रुपया लुटाया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे अधिक अन्याय हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के साथ दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की सबसे बड़ी सफलता यह है कि हमने विश्व की राजनीति में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में, यह विश्वास उत्पन्न कर दिया है कि भारत की दखलंदाजी में और उसके नेतृत्व में विश्व शान्ति की ओर जायगा। शान्ति से ही निर्माण होता है। शान्ति के द्वारा की हुई क्रान्ति जगत में इतने सुन्दर परिणाम उत्पन्न कर देती है, इतना बड़ा निर्माण का काम कर देती है कि जिससे मानवता सुख पाती है। लड़ाई की ओर से मानवता को हटाकर उसे शान्ति की ओर ले जाने का जो कार्यक्रम है वह महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर उस दिशा में हमने कदम उठाया और विश्व ने हमारा विश्वास किया, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें भारत का जो भी व्यय हो रहा है उससे अच्छा व्यय कोई हमारे खजाने से नहीं किया जा सकता। मुझे इसमें एक ही एतराज है। अगर इसमें कुछ और ज्यादा खर्चा हो जाता तो मुझे एतराज न होता लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूं कि इसमें ५७ से १७० या २० से २५ रुपये गरीबों के लिए रखे गये हैं तो यह मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। इन गरीबों के ऊपर तो कुछ ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिए। ऐसा करने में यदि कुछ खर्चा अधिक बढ जाय तो कोई बात नहीं। वह मुझे पसन्द है। इस ५० लाख की कलील रकम का मुझे रंज नहीं है। यह रकम खर्च करके हम जो ख्याति अर्जित कर रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं अपने नेता की, और उनकी वैदेशिक नीति की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा किये बिना और इसके लिए उनको भूरि भूरि बधाई दिए बिना नहीं रह सकता। इसके साथ ही मैं उस कट मोशन का सख्त विरोध करता हूं और इस डिमांड का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): I rise to oppose the cut motion moved by Shri V. G. Deshpande. This cut motion is conceived in an entirely wrong notion of the international situation, and it is positively harmful to the great demands for international peace.

Shri V. G. Deshpande objects on the ground that we should not have gone into Indo-China affairs. I do not see the justification or reasonableness behind this particular attitude. What have we done in Indo-China? We have done what the crying needs of the world required us to do, namely made a contribution towards the securing of world peace. What was happening in Indo-China was threatening the whole world with a conflagration, and different quarters required that India should serve on the Commission as its chairman, and I cannot see how anyone pledged to the cause of peace, and how anyone interested in saving the world from a conflagration, and therefore of saving our country itself, from the effect of a world conflagration, could refuse to undertake the responsibility which this country was called upon to undertake. We need not be ashamed of it.

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

In this particular thing, it is only the best traditions of the Indian people that have triumphed, and it speaks volumes of the progressive character of the Indian people, the progressive character of our nation, that it has been given the assignment. It is the great tradition of our people that has, in this instance, influenced the Government. This does not often happen, and if it has happened this time, there is no sense in opposing it.

Now, Mr. V. G. Deshpande has relied on all sorts of figures—some of them not correct—and all sorts of impractical ideas to support his cut motion. He said we were not trying to give Hongkong to China and, on the other hand, we did not oppose when China attacked Tibet. What is the reasonableness behind all these facts and figures? China herself has not raised the demand for Hongkong as yet and if and when China raises it and we oppose it on the ground of our Commonwealth tie-up, then it would be time for Mr. Deshpande and we will be here to support him to induce the Government of India to back-up the Chinese demand for Hongkong. That demand has not been raised. The demand for Formosa has been raised and we have supported it. Why should we not support the just demand that has been raised? We are quite right in supporting it.

As to Tibet, no Tibetan takes objection to it. Every section of Tibetans, from the Dalai Lama down to the common people, is perfectly happy about the new situation that the liberation of Tibet has created. *Interruption*). Tibet was practically a slave of the British and the Chinese People's Republic has given Tibet, for the first time, the taste of liberation. It has brought a new cultural renaissance, a new progress which Tibet could never have dreamt of. The entire body of Tibetans is enthusiastic over it. Just read what the Dalai Lama had stated in the Chinese People's Consultative Committee—the new Parliament that was elected. Every slander of the Chinese People's Republic could be demolished to the ground.

Now, he has also given as an argument for opposing India's policy that no other country has said anything about the position of Portugal. The Soviet Union, allegedly, has said nothing about India's struggle against Portugal; the Chinese, allegedly, have said nothing about India's struggle against Portugal. I wonder whether Mr. Deshpande has ever read Press reports about articles in the Pravda, which is the newspaper of the Communist Party, which is the Government party in the Soviet Union, how they have unreservedly condemned Portugal's colonialism. I wonder if he has read the press reports of articles in the People's Daily, the mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, which has also unreservedly condemned Portugal's colonialism.

I am sorry to see that Mr. Sreekantan Nair has railed at the idea of co-existence. What is co-existence? It is only that the various social systems should exist peacefully. Today, the American ruling classes say that you cannot live with Communism. 'Either you must crush Communism or you will have to go under it'—that is the cry with which they seek to delude the people. As against that, the theory propounded by the communist countries and accepted by every peace-loving man in every quarter of the world, including the United States, is that there may be capitalism and communism in different countries of the world, but there is no reason why they cannot live together. It is therefore that this co-existence theory has come into existence and it is a great thing that our country has accepted the theory. It means that all different social systems can exist and they exist as long as the people want them to exist. It is no business of one country to overthrow a social system which it does not like in another country. Therefore, this co-existence is only a rational, and not only a rational thing, but a moral thing and we pledge our

wholehearted support to this theory of co-existence. The only alternative to co-existence is co-destruction; the only alternative to co-existence is to perish in a senseless orgy of conflicts, and I think no peace-loving man, no man in his senses, would agree to such a condition. It may be a very good progressive idea, according to Mr. Sreekantan Nair, but it is not practical, it is not moral. The alternative to co-existence is aggression, reckless and senseless aggression, on every country, and if that is progress, that is at least not Marxism.

Shri Venkataraman rose—

Mr. Chairman: I think we have had sufficient discussion over this. There is no more time left. I therefore call upon the hon. Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have had a feeling of unreality listening to some of the hon. Members who have been speaking on this Motion. Surely nobody here, not even that redoubtable champion of everything that is reactionary, Mr. V. G. Deshpande, in his solitary glory in this House, can maintain or think that we should not have undertaken this duty and responsibility in Indo-China, whatever else his views may be. Because it is well-known how we undertook it. There was no escape from it—not that I sought an escape; I do not mean to say that. I do not mean to imply that—but anyhow, there was no escape from it, and any attempt to escape from it would have led very probably to almost a collapse of the agreement at Geneva, with all its terrible and far-reaching consequences. No country dare take such a step, even if it happens to be profitable to it. Anyhow, we had functioned in this matter for sometime past, and if I may remind this House, early in this year I had put forward certain proposals in this House in regard to Indo-China. Later in this year, there was the Colombo Conference of some South East Asia Prime Ministers, and at that Conference, more or less, those very proposals, which had been put forward in this House, were adopted in slightly different language. Later at the Geneva Conference, the decisions ultimately taken were remarkably like those proposals adopted at the Colombo Conference which itself had adopted what had been said in this House. So that our responsibility, necessarily and inevitably, grew because of all this. Something that we had put forward was recognised after hard debate and discussion as a right way of approach. I am not speaking about the large number of details and other matters settled but the broad approach was very much on the lines suggested in this House early this year.

Now, that again brought a certain responsibility to us, which we could not escape. Apart from that, when it is a question of serving the cause of peace—or, to put it negatively, serving the cause which avoids war easily—this House or this country will not hesitate as to the action that should be taken. It is a serious matter, this business of war and peace and although we may talk light-heartedly here in this House or elsewhere about it, it is a very serious matter, a matter which might well bring ruin to our generation all over the world. Therefore, we have to think very carefully and almost regardless of, if I may say so, our own prejudices and passions and party labels and all that because it is a matter which might well affect, certainly, the future of this country, the future of Asia and the future of the world. Therefore, one of the basic tenets of our policy has been to work for peace and it was a matter of great gratification to us that we could serve the cause of peace with regard to the Indo-China problem. I do not, for an instant, mean to imply that we did anything very wonderful. I do not mean to say that we brought about peace in Indo-China. That would be ridiculous exaggeration. All I say is that we laboured to that end; other people, other countries laboured to that end and, in a small measure, I

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

think, we helped to that end. If the others did not labour and try hard, peace would not have come. I have previously, in this House, mentioned, this matter and offered our respectful congratulations to the other countries involved in this matter, who discussed for many weeks in Geneva these questions and came to the Geneva agreements in regard to Indo-China. Anyhow, it became inevitable that we should undertake this burden. What will come of it ultimately, I do not know. That is to say, we shall discharge our duty, of course; and although it is a complicated duty, in another sense, it is a simpler duty, simpler than the one we undertook in Korea. It does not raise that type of difficult problem where the parties concerned cannot come to an agreement at all, even about the preliminaries, even about the approach to the question. That is not so. We start in a better way in Indo-China. But, that does not mean that there are no difficulties ahead. We see difficulties ahead. The other day, hon. Members might have read—even recently—about developments in parts of Indo-China which show how new questions arise and new difficulties face—not us but the country itself. Anyhow, we shall go ahead with this task with such wisdom, patience and perseverance as we possess.

So far as the question of the allotment of money is concerned, as a matter of fact, this is not exactly expenditure which is going to fall upon us. It is going to be shared by the Geneva Powers. Certainly a small part is loaded upon us but that is going to be a very small part. Just as in Korea we paid the salaries of some of our senior officers—we paid our normal salaries and expenditure but the extra expenditure was met by the two parties, which shared this in half—so also, in this matter, this extra expenditure is going to be met by the Geneva Powers. So, really this is a question of advance payment, which will be largely paid back to us.

I believe an hon. Member criticised the personnel of our Delegations there. Now, it is rather difficult for me to defend individuals or groups whom we have sent. He particularly mentioned, I am told, a representative or rather an old representative of the Press Trust of India whom we had chosen. I can say—speaking with some knowledge of the person concerned—that that was one of our best choices and we are very pleased with that choice. It is not a question of our choosing somebody who was in the Press Trust of India at one time, but our choosing somebody who, to the best of our knowledge, could undertake this responsibility effectively and well. We chose him as an individual but not as representing any group.

We had to choose, apart from those three Chairmen, a number of alternate Chairmen and a number of other officials. Apart from the top people, most of these choices were made by committees appointed by us. I had no share in choosing them. I have enough work to do. Our military people chose. There was a military committee headed by our Secretary-General, a few top-ranking military officers and some other officers of the External Affairs Ministry. We had to do two kinds of choosing. One was in consultation with the Canadian and the Polish Delegation for some common officers of the Commission. That was done in consultation with them or with their officers. The other was for our own Commissions. It was done by this committee and, excepting the senior men whose names were referred to us, the rest was done by the committee. We may have to choose more people. The work seems to be for more people; if so, we will have to send them. It has been difficult to find all these people because there is no lack of people in India. But, it does require a special type of approach and experience, and we have to choose people. We tried to choose people sometimes who knew French; and there are not so many people who know that language. We are still

searching for good French interpreters and we are searching for them not only in India but the whole of Europe. It is not an easy matter. I am quite sure that the House will wish those people, our Chairmen, alternate Chairmen and the other staff who have gone to Indo-China, good fortune and good luck in their work and wish them success.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the cut motions.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I will put the Demand to the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 57—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Now, we will proceed to Demand No. 57. May I just know what are the cut motions that are going to be moved?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: No. 4 Sir

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Nos. 21 and 22, Sir

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Working of the States Reorganisation Commission

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Terms of Reference of State Reorganisation Commission

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Submission of interim report in respect of formation of Karnataka State

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions moved:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mr. Chairman]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I will not take much time of the House and I will be brief in my observations.

The States Reorganisation Commission has been working since some time. When the matter came up before the House and the hon. Leader of the House announced the terms of reference and the members of the Commission, he made one pertinent remark. He said that it may be possible for the Reorganisation Commission to submit an interim report and he left in us a feeling that there will be an interim report on certain States whose cases are very urgent. We, the Members on this side, believed that there will be such a thing as an interim report. Many Members also carried this information and spread the news in their constituencies saying that there is going to be an interim report in the matter of certain States in the South. For example, some Congress Members and some of us also said that there will be an interim report about the formation of Karnataka. The case of Karnataka was engaging the attention of the Government and all of us since long. When the Prime Minister made the statement on the floor of the House, the agitation was going on for the formation of Karnataka. There were so many arrests and other ugly incidents and at that time the Prime Minister's statement was such that it enkindled the hope in us that there is going to be an interim report on Karnataka, and Kerala if possible, within a period of 4 or 5 months and Karnataka will become a fact very soon. Some of us, when we went to tender evidence before the States Reorganisation Commission, naturally, raised this point before the members. I, particularly, asked them whether it was a fact that they were going to submit an interim report. Some of them said that there was not going to be any interim report. When I asked them for the reason which stood in the way of their submitting an interim report, they said: "we do not believe in an interim report". One member replied very humorously and I must quote what he said. He said: "if at all the Commission is going to submit an interim report, it will be an interim report not to submit an interim report".

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): That means they will not submit an interim report. That was only a fair, and I think, effective way of saying it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes; that is a colourful or picturesque way of saying it.

Dr. Katju: It carries the meaning.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I know that pleases Dr. Katju very much.

Sir, the Commission bestirred the hopes of many of us and now it has gone against us. It has gone against the very spirit with which the Prime Minister's statement was made. It is very unfortunate that the Commission has not taken the very sound opinions and advice of responsible sections of the public including, of course, this House.

The Commission wants to submit one comprehensive final report. They have almost finished their tour in South India. Unfortunately, some of the statements of the members of the Commission on public platforms and in private conversations are not such that.....

Dr. Katju: Sir, on a point of order. The members of the Commission are not here and I think it is not really fair to refer to their private conversations and all that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You are here.

Mr. Chairman: In fact, his reference is not so much to the private conversations as to the fact that they did not submit any interim report. This is only by the way.

Dr. Katju: But, he is referring and saying something about private conversations.

Mr. Chairman: That is just by the way

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Why do you anticipate? I have not said anything. I was going to say that the statements by the members—they are well-known, as they were said in the open on various platforms—are not very encouraging. They have been saying: "we have been asked by the Government of India to submit the report within a specific date and we are going to do it. That is all our business". Thereby their attitude seems to be to discourage the very idea of reorganisation of States. Some of the statements of one or two members, I think, are not at all wise. They were not at all called for and the members should have observed silence in fairness to the job that they are doing. I think they should not have expressed their opinions in the public and created controversies. Now, because of these statements of the members of the Commission, some of us are feeling that the report that is coming out from this Commission may not be the one that we are anticipating and it may not be the one that will be fair and impartial. Apart from that, I say that the Government should insist even now upon the Commission to submit an interim report regarding the formation of Karnataka. That is a very urgent demand and the Prime Minister's statement has already given a lead in this respect.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

There is no harm if some sort of advice to that effect goes from the Government. I think it will create a different atmosphere altogether. It seems to me that now the atmosphere is not good. There is frustration in the minds of so many. To create a proper atmosphere, it will be better that some States which are non-controversial or at least less controversial, may be organised and brought into existence after an interim report is submitted.

Sir, I learn from some source—I do not know how far it is true—that the matter of Hyderabad will not be settled by the Commission unless and until they know the mind of the Government. I got this information from a reliable source and if that is so, it is very unfortunate that you are limiting the scope of the enquiry. I think the Hyderabad question should be decided by the Commission. They should be allowed to have sufficient scope to advise the Government freely without in any way being hindered.

Finally, I say that the attitude of the Government seems to be more lukewarm than the Commission itself. This is really very bad. Particularly, the attitude of the hon. Home Minister seems to be very lukewarm and whenever he has gone round, he seems.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister has always got a warm heart.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: A warm heart for something else, Sir, and not for this.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): What is that something else?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Wherever he has gone, he has discouraged the idea of reorganisation. He has felt very glad whenever there was a little opposition against reorganisation of States.

Dr. Katju: Will you quote instances?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Psychologically, the Home Minister has not made up his mind regarding this matter and is still in an unsettled mood. He has no open mind. On the other hand he has got a prejudice in this matter. So, I beg of him, it is

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

very necessary and it will be good for him and all of us, if he makes up his mind in this matter and brings about the reorganisation of States as early as possible, at least before the next elections.

An Hon. Member: He has made up his mind against it already.

5 P.M.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो डिमांड नम्बर ४७ हाउस की स्वीकृति के लिए पेश हैं . . . .

Shri Matthen: My friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy said so much about linguistic distribution. The other side must also have a say and I do not want that side to go by default.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It appears that only half an hour has been fixed for this, out of which ten minutes has been taken by Mr. Gurupadaswamy. The hon. Minister should have ten minutes and out of the remaining ten minutes, I will allow two or three minutes each. How can I extend the time?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी: अभी गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन मुकर्रर किया हैं उसके बारे में सफा १८ पर ऐसा लिखा हैं :

> "The States Reorganisation Commission was set up towards the end of 1953 to examine the question of reorganisation of States of the Indian Union."

मैं समझता हूं कि लिंगविस्टिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के क्वेश्चन को एगजामिन करने के वास्ते कमेटी बिठा कर मुल्क का लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने की कोई जरूरत न थी। उस कमेटी को बांउडरी कमिशन की तौर पर बाँड ब्यूज लेकर हैदराबाद को तकसीम करने के लिये अरली स्टेप्स लेने चाहिएं। कमिशन को हैदराबाद में चन्द दिन तक रह कर लोगों की आवाज को सुनना चाहिये था लेकिन अफसोस हैं कि उसने नहीं सुना लेकिन मैसूर में चूंकि राजनीतिक स्वार्थ था इसलिये वहां पर आपका कमिशन हांलाकि वहां बिल्कुल अल्पमत हैं, महीने भर रहा और इसके लिये मैं हैदराबाद के लोगों की ओर से आपके सामने शिकायत करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि विशाल कर्नाटक प्रान्त के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में जो उसकी सीमा आदि के बारे में आपके पास रूपरेखा हैं उसको भी इसी कमिशन को दे दिया जाय। यह तरीका कि पहले यह कमिशन एक रिपोर्ट देगा और उसके बाद फिर बाउन्ड्री कमिशन बने और दीगर कमीटियां एपायन्ट की जाएं यह मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल मुनासिब नहीं हैं और व्यर्थ में पैसा बर्बाद करना हैं और एक उचित और जायज मांग को टालना हैं, उचित यह होगा कि इसी कमिशन पर इस काम के लिए भरोसा किया जाय और वह बिना देर किये अपनी एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट विशाल कर्नाटक प्रान्त के बारे में सरकार को दे और सरकार अधिक विलम्ब किए बिना जनता की जो जोरदार मांग हैं और जिसके पीछे काफी शक्तिशाली जनता का मूवमेंट हैं उसका निर्माण करे। यह जो सरकार का रुख हो रहा हैं कि एक कमिशन के बाद दूसरा कमिशन बैठाया जाता हैं और फिर कमेटियों का निर्माण होता हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब एक जगह जाकर एक बात कहते हैं और दूसरी जगह बिलकुल दूसरी ही बात कहते हैं, इससे लोगों में भ्रम फैलता हैं और उत्तेजना पैदा होती हैं और जनता का विश्वास सरकार में और उसके वायदों में कम होता जाता हैं और आज मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस भाषावार प्रान्तों के निर्माण को शीघ्र हल करना चाहिये, काफी दिनों से यह मामला चला आ रहा हैं और यह कमिशन इसके लिये आखिरी कमिशन हो।

अब समय आ पहुंचा है जब आपको सारे देश भर में यह जो भाषावार प्रान्तों का निर्माण है और उनकी सीमाओं का निर्धारण करना है, इसको आपको आखिरी तौर पर हल करना है। इस देश पर अंग्रेजों ने जो राज्य किया तो उन्होंने दो, तीन भाषाओं को जमा करके एक एक प्रान्त बना कर हैदराबाद को एक शहर के नाम पर पूरे स्टेट का नाम दे कर उन्होंने हुकूमत की। उन्होंने कोई बिल्कुल एक लड़ाई से या मिलेट्री से रूल किया हो, ऐसा सोचना एक गलतफहमी होगी, उन्होंने डिवाइड एन्ड रूल की पालिसी का सहारा लिया और हमारे ऊपर इतने दिनों तक राज्य किया। आज हमें उस चीज को मिटाना होगा और हमको भाषावार प्रश्न को उठाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि जनता की मांग की अवहेलना करना राष्ट्रीय सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दक्षिण भारत का पूरा सवाल खत्म होगया हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे बाउंड्रीज के सवाल हैं जिन पर एंक्वायरी करने के लिये कमिशन को फिर जाना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह कर्नाटक के वह हिस्से जो उसमें मिलाये जाने चाहियें, जैसे शोलापुर का हिस्सा है जहां कि कन्नड़ बोली जाती है कर्नाटक में आना चाहिये। कमिशन को विशाल कर्नाटक के प्रश्न पर विचार करना होगा उसके पास इस सम्बन्ध में सैंकड़ों दरख्वास्तें आयी पड़ी हैं कि भाषा की दृष्टि से ये भाग कर्नाटक में मिलाये जाने चाहियें और उसे जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करना चाहिये। आपने जो आंध्र का निर्माण किया उसके लिए आप मुबारकबाद के पात्र हैं लेकिन यह जो एक आपस में निरन्तर झगड़ा पैदा करवाते हैं यह आपको उचित नहीं है। आपको इस भाषावार प्रान्तों के विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में साफ और स्पष्ट रीति से आचरण करना चाहिये। अगर आप समझते हैं कि भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों का बंटवारा नहीं होना चाहिये, तो साफ साफ हिम्मत से कहिये कि हमें इसमें विश्वास नहीं और हमें ऐसे कमिशनों की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जब आप एक नीति निर्धारित कर लेते हैं और पब्लिक के सामने ओपेन्ली डिक्लेयर कर लेते हैं और इस सिद्धान्त को मान लेते हैं तब उस नीति पर साफ तौर से आपको अमल करना चाहिये। आपका कमिशन जो बना है वह कर्नाटक के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में गांव गांव में लोगों की राय जान सकता है कि वह इसका निर्माण चाहते हैं कि नहीं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि फिफटी परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग इसके पक्ष में आयेंगे और जब ऐसी बात हो तो फिर आपको टालमटोल वाली नीति को छोड़ देना चाहिये, आखिर किसी एक बुनियादी उसूल पर तो आपको कायम रहना ही पड़ेगा। शोलापुर शहर को मिला कर दक्षिण का जितना भाग है वह सारा कर्नाटक का हिस्सा है और यह चीज साबित है और कमिशन स्वयं मौके पर जाकर अपने को सैटिसफाई नहीं कर सकता और मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कमिशन आखिरी कमिशन हो और वह विशाल कर्नाटक के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को बिना विलम्ब एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट दे और सरकार को उस पर भरोसा करके कर्नाटक के प्रश्न को अन्तिम तौर पर हल करना चाहिये, इस रिपोर्ट से कम से कम हैदराबाद को तकसीम करने में तो मदद मिलेगी और कर्नाटक को जो हैदराबाद के भाग मिलने चाहियें वह मिल सकेंगे। बस इस प्रार्थना के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): I am afraid this is a misconception of special committees and commissions. They are appointed only to delay the decisions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Commissions are only intended to delay decisions—that is what Acharya Kripalani thinks.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (जिला प्रतापगढ़---पूर्व): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय जो आपके सामने हैं, इसमें बहुत से लोग तो बहुत दिनों से दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। दरअसल उनके सामने एक समस्या हैं, उस समस्या के हल करने के लिये वह अपनी तरकीबें सोचते रहे और उन्होंने देखा कि एक आंध्र का राज्य बन गया हैं। कुछ और भी राज्य बनने आवश्यक हैं, वह बनें और उनके लिये प्रयास करते रहें। लेकिन यह जो स्टेट रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ उसके नियुक्त होजाने की वजह से जहां कहीं यह मर्ज नहीं था जहां कहीं यह रोग नहीं था, जहां ऐसी बंटवारे की भावनाएं नहीं थीं और जहां कोई इस रास्ते पर सोचता भी नहीं था कि हमारे यहां कोई विभाजन होना चाहिये अथवा हमको अलग होना चाहिये या इस राज्य से अलग होकर किसी दूसरे राज्य में मिलना चाहिये, वहां के लोगों ने भी इस दिशा में सोचना शुरू कर दिया....

आचार्य कृपालानी : जैसे उत्तरप्रदेश में।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : नतीजा इसका यह हुआ कि न जाने कितने हजार प्रार्थनापत्र इस कमिशन के सामने आ गये। अभी हमारे किसी मेम्बर ने कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब जहां जाते हैं वह ऐसी राय जाहिर करते हैं, तो उनका ऐसा फरमाना सही हैं, वह राय वही जाहिर करते हैं जिस उद्देश्य से कि कमिशन बना था। यह नहीं कि किसी गांव का झगड़ा हो या परगने का झगड़ा हो तो वह भी बंटवारा कराने के लिये कमिशन को कहें, या किसी को किसी वजह से असन्तोष हो तो वह कहे कि मैं इस राज्य में नहीं रहना चाहता मैं दूसरे राज्य में जाना चाहता हूं, कमिशन ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये नहीं बनाया गया था। जिसको देखिये वही दरख्वास्त देने लगा कि वह अलग होना चाहता हैं और उस राज्य में शामिल होना चाहता हैं तो कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा एक बिल्कुल अलग राज्य ही बना दो। इस तरह का एक दूषित वातावरण पैदा हो गया। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया हैं वह उद्देश्य कभी यह नहीं था कि इससे एक गदर सा चारों तरफ देश भर में मच जाय। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति से फायदा तो जो हुआ सो हुआ, मैं तो नहीं जानता कि उससे कुछ भी फायदा हुआ, मेरी समझ में तो इससे जरा भी लाभ नहीं हुआ, उलटे इससे हानि ही हुई। देश में इस तरह की एक आपसी वैमनस्य और विभाजन की भावनाएं चारों ओर फैल गयीं और मेरी समझ में तो इसने हमारे देश का नुकसान ही किया। इस प्रकार हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने, विशेषकर श्री गुरुपादस्वामी जी ने एक आध जगह की बात कही, पहले से भी मैं इन बातों को सुनता आ रहा था। कहीं कहीं यह समस्यायें थीं, आज आप ने कर्नाटक की बात बताई, हैदराबाद की बताई। हो सकता हैं कहीं पर ऐसी समस्यायें हों, और उन को हल करने का प्रयास होना चाहिये, अगर कोई हल सम्भव हो। लेकिन हम समझ लें कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं, लोग समझने लगते हैं कि कमिशन के सामने दरख्वास्त दे दी और विभाजन हो जायेगा, मेरी समझ में यह सरासर गलत चीज हैं और जैसा कि हमारे एक आध मित्रों ने कहा कि कमिशन के कुछ सदस्यों ने बात करने के दौरान में कुछ ऐसी बातें कह दीं जिस से लोग प्रोत्साहित हुए और समझे कि कमिशन के सदस्य तो हमारी बात सुनने आ ही रहे हैं, बंटवारा कर ही देंगे, इस राय का इजहार जो उन की तरफ से हुआ यह भी एक गलत चीज हैं। मगर हीं लोगों ने गलत समझा

हो, उन को मिसअन्डरस्टैंडिंग हो गई हो, लेकिन इस तरह से देश में एक उथल पुथल सी मच गई और हमें उससे नुकसान पहुंचा।

आप ने जो कमिशन मुकर्रर किया है वह बंटवारे के बारे में आज चाहे जो बातें कर रहे हों, लेकिन मेरी समझ में इस कमिशन का उद्देश्य क्या है यह हमारी सरकार को साफ बता देना चाहिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बताते रहे हैं, लेकिन कमिशन ने कोई बात इशारतन कह दी हो, कोई राय जाहिर कर दी हो, तो सभी लोगों को मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि हमारा उद्देश्य कमिशन मुकर्रर करने का यह था। हमारा यह उद्देश्य कभी नहीं था कि वह जहां चाहे गांव, शहर या जिले का बंटवारा कर दें और अलग राज्य बनाने लगें।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा। यह कमिशन तो पहले सन् १९५२ में ही मुकर्रर हो गया था। इस का पैसा तो वर्तमान बजट में आ जाना चाहिए था। यह इतने दिन तक क्यों नहीं आया? क्या इस की शक्ल मिनिस्टर साहब के दिमाग के अन्दर नहीं थी? यह तो पहले से ही उन के दिमाग के अन्दर मौजूद थी। क्या इसका ढांचा उस समय निश्चित नहीं था?

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस कमीशन की नियुक्ति ने फायदा पहुंचाने के बजाय नुकसान ही पहुंचाया है।

Shri Matthen: Sir, I was listening very seriously and with all attention to my hon. friend Shri Gurupadaswamy on his attack on the Commission and also on the expatiation of his grievance that the Commission has not given an interim report. I may at once tell my hon. friend that with me the national interest of the country comes first, and I am against the sectional, fissiparous interest which my hon. friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy is advocating. I stand for the National Unity Platform to which I have the honour to belong.

I am sorry to say that my hon. friend and other hon. Members who followed him, do not seem to understand, do not seem to realise, that the world is becoming smaller and smaller. It is time that they realise that India is one and indivisible and that we developed a national unity. To appeal to the sentiment of the people for this fissiparous, linguistic distribution of the provinces, is suicidal.

Our infant democracy is faced with innumerable problems, the foremost of which at the moment is the unemployment problem. This agitation is not going to solve these problems. Let us therefore concentrate on the solution of these problems. The unemployment problem, if it is not properly tackled in time, will finish your States before they are reorganised. But I am sorry, my friends do not seem to realise this. In their eagerness to further this sectional, linguistic agitation, they forget the mischief and the complications that they are inviting.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On a point of order, Sir: the Linguistic Commission has been established and has been functioning for some time now. Government are committed to the policy of reorganisation of States. Is it now relevant, is it in order, to question the very idea, which has already been accepted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This House is entitled to go into any matter of policy. If this matter had come up before the House, at the time of the last Budget Session, the House would have had an opportunity to go into it. This is a new service and hon. Members are fully entitled to express their opinion, that the Government was right or wrong in appointing this Commission, as if it was part of the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

original Budget. So, there is no point of order.

Shri Matthen: I was recently in Belgaum with a few Members of this House. I was told that an M.P. for advocating Belgaum to be a part of the Maratha State at a meeting had to go back under police escort! If that is the state of affairs in one small town, imagine the potential trouble in the whole of the country. A Member of this House who till recently was an advocate of Tiruvella from Kerala told me that he has changed his views. There are hundreds of people in this House like him who are definitely against the distribution of the country on a linguistic basis.

In the end, I would like to say one word to the Home Minister. I come from a State which is full of landless people, who are unemployed. Our population is about 1/40th of the whole of India. Our poverty is double that of any other State of the corresponding size. Sir, it is a very small State. My request to the Home Minister is to get some of our landless people, who are first-class agriculturists, settled somewhere...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is all this relevant?

Shri Matthen: He has sent some of them to Andamans at my request. I want him to treat them more liberally. At least 10,000 families should be settled elsewhere. They will produce more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not in the general discussion of the Budget.

Dr. Katju: I welcome you most heartily to Madhya Bharat.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Sir, while supporting the demand I would like to make some observations. About linguistic states much has been said. The Commission has been appointed and we all await their report. Is it proper for us just to surmise what they would do and what they would not do? There was an accusation that Government had instructed them to slow down their pace, or to give their opinion, one way or the other. It is a question of confidence in the Government and what they have done. Of course, the Opposition is free to hold any opinion they like. But they must be responsible for what they say.

I would submit that the agitation for reorganisation of States, or their distribution on a linguistic basis could have been stopped if responsible people in the States had conducted themselves properly. If the majority, where they are ruling, had not shown that fanaticism, or that communalism, the minority resistance would not have been there and there would not have been the cry for linguistic States.

I had recently been to the State of Travancore-Cochin. But for the haste with which certain people in that State had started the agitation, and the Government's repression the unfortunate happenings in that State would not have happened. The Central Government is loaded with the responsibility of reorganisation without the authority of controlling law and order situation there.

What is happening in this country today? All sorts of fissiparous tendencies are there; there is cry for "Tamilnad", for "Kerala". What is the reason? It is not that all Tamulians are for "Tamilnad", all Malayalees are for "Aikya Kerala". They have differences among themselves. But where does this cry come from? It is a cry of a few interested people for maintaining their leadership. Rightly or wrongly, they are going to have their way because of the ignorance of the people. Each leader wants to become a Raja of each linguistic State. I for one am for a united India as strong, and equal to any other in this world.

I have for some time been feeling that what we have been doing in this Central Parliament is not the right way. We have now been here for

three years. Though I do not look that, I am forty-seven years old. You cannot expect me to go about learning a new language, and understand it. I have been requesting and pleading with my friends to bear with us for sometime about this Hindi question and to go slow. We are the supporters of the cause of Hindi in the South. Strengthen our hands by your slowness and by your moderation. But what do I find? I have to have a peon with me to go to the Government offices here. Previously I could go by myself because of the English boards that were there. I may tell you that I am like a blind man with my eyes open. Why this haste? Why this hurry? Are we against it? against Hindi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we against reorganisation?

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is part of the Home Ministry's affair. Languages do come in like this. When we go there we have to support the cause of unity....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Join the unity platform and say....

Shri Thanu Pillai: We know what to say and what not to say in the unity platform. Unity is essential; but it is being hindered by communalists and linguistic fanatics—either the national language fanaticism or the State language fanaticism. It is fanaticism, whoever does it; and we are opposed only to that. The common words both in Sanskrit and Tamil are being removed by some fanatics in South as reaction to the Hindi fanaticism in the north. This is what is happening in Tamil areas in Travancore State; it is again fanaticism. The Home Ministry, to be really effective and to afford real unity should be given certain discretionary powers. Because when I plead with the Central Government authorities, they say that it is a State affair; what can we do? Our people are simply harassed and they allow more and more widows to be created by some unilateral action of a police officer. We took it to the leaders of the Congress Party and they say that they have no power here. We are unable to do anything. Our Ministers feel that because it is the P.S.P. Government, if something is said harsh about them the P.S. Party might object to it as paritisan view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does that all arise?

Shri Thanu Pillai: There is discord and difficulty; what we want is result....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go into the action of the State Government over which we have no control.

Shri Thanu Pillai: That is my difficulty. You do not have any authority but you have responsibility of reorganisation: the Centre has got responsibility. That is why that tendency is allowed to grow—the majority, minority tendencies and the communal differences are developing fast. If it goes beyond an extent where you can never cover it, it will never be set right. Who is responsible for that? What will the Central Government do? What do they propose to do? I have seen it for myself and I do not convey the stories given by somebody. With my own eyes I have seen people who have suffered, who have been beaten and they have not got any help. Even the other organisations are afraid of coming out and where there was no movement or trouble, I saw police vans going about and doing all sorts of terrorism and all that. I know the difficulties and limitations of the Central Government but something must be done.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On a point of order, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member is suggesting that the Reorganisation Commission should be clothed with police powers....

Shri Thanu Pillai: What I am suggesting is that the Central Government must have some authority where there are such difficulties, so that this

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

may not develop into something unbridgeable. The Central Government must have some discretionary authority to interfere even in State affairs of law and order where necessary.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Sir, Shri Gurupadaswamy who was Secretary of the ex-P.S.P. Group here.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Even now.

Shri Achuthan: The papers say some other larger group has been formed and some other Secretary has been selected. He spoke, when the question of Reorganisation Commission came in under a supplementary demand. He began by saying that the Reorganisation Commission has not sent any interim report and there was no great hope of the final conclusion being acceptable to him.....(*Interruptions.*) Mr. Gurupadaswamy has not dealt with this question in a statesmanlike manner.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Do you expect that statesmanship from them?

Shri Achuthan: If he had some idea of statesmanship he would have spoken in a different way; not to create wild emotions in this country when we require a co-ordinated plan for the whole India, not for the South alone nor for the Karnataka nor Kerala. Let our leaders keep quiet for some time; that is my request to them. Let us keep quiet. Let the commission ponder over the matter. It is made difficult to approach the country; to contact the people because all the leaders are crying Vishala Andhra, Samyukta Karnataka, Maharashtra and Maha Gujerat and so on. The common man is not concerned with it. Even in the State of Travancore-Cochin to which Mr. Thanu Pillai referred, the common man does not consider about the question of going into the Tamil area or to some other part of the country; they are simply concerned with their progress and their amity and friendship and they have a love for all. But the leaders create trouble—the so-called leaders.

Can you imagine that a section of the people in India say that we want deliverance? That was the type of slogan used and the poor innocent people were.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Deliverance from whom?

Shri Achuthan: Deliverance from whom? I do not know. I can understand salvation from birth, or stoppage from birth. But here—deliverance from where? Are they crossing the Arabian Sea or the Indian Ocean? I appeal to my Tamil friends: Malayalam and Tamil, so to say, are just like mother and daughter or elder and younger sister. There was practically not great difference between them. I can understand Tamil; they can understand Malayalam—it is not like Malayalam and Hindi or Hindi and Telugu. I appeal to the Tamil Members of this House: do not create trouble. Let poor and innocent people live there. In fact there was practically no question of linguistic fanaticism in Travancore-Cochin. During the last elections—some six months ago—some parties tried this slogan but the common man said no; we do not want to create trouble. Let the parties who want to take up this question drop this idea and Malayalees would not be worried by this linguism. I appeal to the leaders—there are a number of such leaders and I cannot name them here—let them direct their attention to some constructive work. Let the Reorganisation Commission ponder over this question for two years or one year. The time does not matter and let us have the expert report which will show how the country is to be reorganised or the states redrawn. It must be on scientific basis having taken into consideration the language, the administrative convenience and all the other relevant questions so that in a calm atmosphere people can say and think that I am an

Indian and this country must be efficiently administered. I appeal once again to my Tamil friends: 'Do not be afraid of people in Travancore-Cochin; the Tamils there will be as happy as other Tamils'.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Just now, on hearing Mr. Achuthan saying that the common people never want these linguistic States; it is only the leaders that are taking up this trouble, I am just reminded—I am a little older than Mr. Achuthan—of the movement in those days.....

Shri Achuthan: They are not mad after it.

Dr. Rama Rao: It was like the British saying that the leaders—Gandhi, Motilal Nehru and others—only were agitating and the people of India were absolutely satisfied; "they do not want anything other than the benevolent British Government; it is these unemployed leaders that want to create trouble". I am just reminded of that thing. I must remind my young friend that it had been the Congress policy for decades to establish linguistic States and suddenly now we find in our Congress Members the cry.....

Shri Matthen: I beg to differ.

Dr. Rama Rao: It is rather strange to find people from Congress benches saying that it is not the common man who is interested or desirous of forming linguistic States.....

Shri Achuthan: What I meant to say was this: do not give undue importance to this.

Dr. Rama Rao: The expression used is 'fissiparous tendencies'. I had occassion to mention the same thing before. This is not fissiparous tendency but it is the urge from the people to come together. Take for instance the Karnatak. A small portion in Hyderabad. a minority portion in Bombay, and a very insignificant portion in Madras State, and of course there is Mysore State, all these parts want to come together and form one Karnataka State. Do you call it a fissiparous tendency? Can you ignore the urge of language? As long as the Central Government want to postpone, delay, use every tactics which the British used before and want to postpone facing this issue, they will be creating trouble, as there has been trouble in Travancore-Cochin and there will be more trouble elsewhere. There is no use trying to close your eyes. Face it squarely and not by appointing commissions which are meant to delay the issue. The only thing that the Central Government should do is to appoint one or more Boundary Commissions. Lay down general principles, whether they apply to Travancore-Cochin, Kerala and Tamil Nad, or Tamil Nad and Andhra, or Andhra and Karnataka, for everything lay down general principles Take every village as a unit. Those villages in which there are majority people belonging to the other portion, transfer those villages. Instead of laying down certain broad, fundamental principles and appointing boundary commissions the Central Government appoints delaying Commissions, so that they can postpone the thing and create bad blood and situations of the kind that Mr. Matthen mentioned instead of solving them quickly.

This is a big issue. You cannot ignore it. I am sorry the hon. Minister of Home Affairs said when we were asking for Andhra, "We do not want small States like that".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was the sponsor of the Andhra Bill.

Dr. Rama Rao: They fought for it. But recently, as has been reported, when he was in the south the question of a separate Telengana State was put to him by a few Congress Members; not that it has general Congress support, but a few Congress Members in the Hyderabad Assembly have started the slogan of separate Telengana State so that they can sabotage the question of Visala Andhra; and then they had the mighty support of Dr. Katju, "yes, they could

[Dr. Rama Rao]

have a separate Telengana State if they want it". This is the mischievous step they want to take, divide and sabotage ideas. This sort of thing cannot go on. People will not tolerate it. The only honest, straightforward step for the Central Government will be to face the issue properly, establish Boundary Commissions and solve the question once for all.

Dr. Katju: I confess that I heard some of the speeches with some surprise. The motion was that there should be a cut of Rs. 100. To discuss what? It did not appear.

In so far as the commission itself was concerned it was appointed by an announcement made exactly nine months ago. There was ample opportunity to the House to discuss this question and to question the wisdom of the appointment of a commission or that the matter should be decided piecemeal and so on and so forth. At that time there was no discussion. The House knows that eighteen months' time was given to the commission to present their report. The announcement was made on the 29th December, 1953, and the last date that has been given is the 30th June, 1955. Today we are almost exactly half way distance. In the announcement it was said in so many words that if the commission so desired, if they so choose they might submit one or more interim reports. My hon. friend referred to the observations, privately made or made publicly, by the commission, and said the commission by delaying is really multiplying trouble and so on and so forth.

I think it ought to be known that this commission has not only been exceedingly active in its business—I should like to pay a tribute to the members of the commission for the great industry with which they have applied themselves to their work—but just consider what had happened. My hon. friend who is not here just now, referred to the enormous memoranda which have been submitted and the enormous interviews which have been allowed. It came to me as a surprise. Up till now, till I received the report, over 33,200 representations have been received by the commission, and I imagine that several thousands more will be received by the time that it finishes its work and sits down to compile its report. And it has already interviewed more than 3,600 people.

What is the task? As I said, it is all entirely in the discretion of the commission to take up the job, to submit reports, final report or compartmental reports. It is for them. As a matter of fact, in a matter of this kind, enormously vital to the country, enormously important to the country, in the national life, eighteen months is a matter of no consequence. Nine months have expired. The commission may do so. Suppose they do submit a report it means another six months. It is neither here nor there. What is the task? The task is before the commission not only to advise whether a particular State in the south or whether a particular State in the north should be set up or should not be set up. The task, I imagine the Prime Minister said in his announcement, and we have said this, the task is a most onerous one that can be described to be taken for the first time in our history, namely to recast the map of the whole of India. If they choose, if they think it necessary, for reaching conclusions, it is open to them to say instead of putting compartmental proposals let us see how the shape of India will take itself, what will be the shape of things to come, all the geography to come, and they might also say how will one recommendation made in the South affect our recommendations made in the North. I do not want to speculate upon the working of the minds of the commission. I am not in their confidence, in this way that I never asked them—it would be grossly improper, imprudent, on my part—"how is your mind working; have you

made up your mind about this?" While my hon. friend was speaking he reminded me forcibly of the words of profound judicial wisdom which are reported to have been said by one senior experienced judge to a colleague of his who was junior to him. He said: make up your mind quickly, but disclose it slowly, slowly, slowly. May be that this commission which consists of very experienced people—the Chairman has been a Judge of great repute, of the other two Members, one has been our distinguished Ambassador who has been engaged throughout India on most important work and the third one is a leader of public opinion who has served this country for the last forty or forty-five years—they may have made up their mind. I do not know whether they have or they have not; some of them may have, some of them may not have. And they may like to consider that the best judicial wisdom consists in this that even though you might have made up your mind you may change it before you deliver your judgment, some other material may come before you and therefore you keep an opportunity to yourself.

I really cannot appreciate this complaint. I did not want to go into this matter. My hon. friend has tempted me greatly. He has been quoting me, my speeches. I do not know where I delivered them. I shall keep mum. But if people come to me, in Mysore or Hyderabad or Travancore, or somewhere else in the U.P., I say something. Do you know what I say? I say "go to the commission, it is their job". When my hon. friend put some questions about me I wondered 'where do I come in this cut motion? I am not a member of the commission'. But he said "well, the hon. the Home Minister has been going round and saying things, he must make up his mind". Do you know when I started making up my mind? In 1950. Since then, I have been always revising and reviewing. Today, if you ask me, I have a settled opinion. It may not be so tomorrow or the day after. That is a different matter. I may change my opinion. Every one of us has got some definite opinion upon this question. Individual opinion is one thing. Collective opinion of the country is still more difficult. Collective representative opinion of the country is a different matter. We have got to consider all these matters. I imagine that when the Commission does make its report, probably all these 37,000 representations will also be available to us. I expect that my hon. friend who is very industrious will read all the 37,000 representations and see for himself as to how public opinion is moving, in what direction it is moving and what should be done. There is no time now. I go everywhere; I go to Karnataka. Even now, could the hon. Member tell me what Karnataka wants? I go to Maharashtra. I do not know what Maharashtra wants: whether they want one thing or two things. I also read the newspapers. Everybody says what he likes. It is a very difficult job for the commission. I think it is desirable, it is fair, it is only just to them—they are working very hard—that we should not say anything which might make their task more difficult and more onerous. We should really extend our sympathy to them. They are handling a most responsible task, a task which will affect generations of Indians to come: 100 years, 200 years. We want our Republic to live and in glory. What we decide on the basis of this Commission's report will have far-reaching effects upon our welfare. Therefore, please be tender to them. Give them assistance; if I may say so, don't make it difficult by asking the Commission to do this or the other.

Please remember—this is my last sentence—nine months may appear to you to be something very great. In an individual's history, nine months is a long period. But, in a nation's history, what is that? What do you gain by an interim report in October? You will have to discuss it. Therefore, let us have a complete picture of the Commission's views before us. They will give very good reasons. I think the report will be a fairly long report.

[Dr. Katju]

This Parliament will have to consider it; the whole country will have to consider it. Probably, the Government will be flooded with comments on the report. Then, we will come to a decision. That decision, whatever it is, will be taken—Government is determined upon it—before the next general election takes place. We will have to take the responsibility for giving effect to our decision. What time remains before the next general election? Two and a half years. I am only saying as to what I consider is the proper course. It all depends, again, on the report of the Commission. We will have to take the important decision in the course of 12 or 18 months. There is no question of hurry in this matter. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demand. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now go to Demand No. 83A.

Shri Tulsidas: May I point out, Sir, there are Demands 34, 38, 46 and 47? They have not been voted. There are also cut motions there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demands 46 and 47: have they not been called?

Shri Tulsidas: From 23, we went to 57.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up 38, 46 and 47.

DEMAND NO. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

Madhao Reddy; absent. I shall put the demand to the House. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How much time, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes.

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I have Sir, tabled my cut motion just to have some doubts cleared. I find that out of the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs asked for by the Ministry, about Rs. 3 lakhs is to provide veterinary training facilities for 115 extra students. We are told that there is a serious shortage of veterinary doctors. I do not

know if it is really so. I know, as a matter of fact, that there are veterinary doctors who are unemployed and who have been trying for employment without success.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is no quorum.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We have got enough time tomorrow: one hour for questions, 2½ hours for the motions, a half-an-hour discussion. There is plenty of time. If there is no quorum let us adjourn now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us sit till 6 o'clock. Tomorrow, some hon. Members may like to speak.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Government should put in their full force to pass these Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are coming. The hon. Member may go on with his speech in the meanwhile.

Shri Kelappan: I was saying that there are veterinary doctors who are unemployed and who have been unsuccessfully trying for employment. One serious problem that the Government has to face is the unemployment of the educated, including technically qualified personnel. Even if there is a shortage of veterinary doctors, it has to be ascertained whether it is due to lack of interest in this branch of study or the lack of accommodation in the existing veterinary colleges. If it be the former and if the colleges are not working in their full strength, what is wanted is inducement by scholarships etc., to attract more students. If there are not enough colleges to train up the required personnel, I would suggest that a State without a veterinary college is induced to start one by grant, subsidy or loan. So, one should like to know how many graduates and other categories of veterinarians are annually sent out of colleges and whether all of them usually find employment. If Hyderabad and Punjab have already got veterinary colleges, I should wish that this amount goes to some State without a college for starting one immediately. That is my suggestion.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I may at once inform my hon. friend that if he has any names of persons who are veterinary doctors and qualified persons but are still unemployed, I can guarantee them employment. There are many States which are in need of such people. This shortage has suddenly arisen as a result of the community projects and national extension services. Because of our idea to help the expansion of these activities and to intensify them, we have been suddenly short of the necessary personnel. If it is accepted that we are in need for these people anybody who is seeking service will get it. The question arises how many people we are likely to require and what is the best method of getting them at the earliest possible moment. That is the question. My friend has suggested that there are many States which are without any veterinary colleges. Now, what we have done is a sort of interim measure. We do not ordinarily encourage double shifts in any colleges, but the urgency of the problem was so great that this was the only way to expedite the increased availability of these persons. That was the reason why we emphasised this proposal and wrote to the States to have double shifts instead of establishing new colleges. I am sure the need will be growing from year to year and if it is not in this Five Year Plan, in the next Five Year Plan we will have to contemplate establishment of new colleges also. But in the year and a half of the first Five Year Plan that remains it would be difficult for us, with the urgency of the demand for veterinary personnel, to establish new colleges and wait for its graduates to be trained. That is the reason why we have proposed to them double shifts instead of starting of new colleges.

I may also inform my friend that new colleges are also not slow to

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

come up. For instance, there are at least one or two colleges which have already come up, and others are in the offing. Assam has got a veterinary college. I have seen it, and the Central Government is also trying to give them some equipment and some encouragement.

So, I do not think there is any other point except this. I agree with my friend that in some of the colleges we are not attracting as many students as we should. The reason is that there is no sufficient remuneration and the salaries and pays are not lucrative enough to attract young men. This is one of the things, to which the Central Government's attention has been drawn and we are trying our best. But we cannot do anything directly and so we try to persuade the State Governments to give them attractive salaries. The point made by my hon. friend is thus known to us, and we are trying to persuade the State Governments to give to these people, whose duties are of a different nature from the others, some better terms so that not only more people will go to the colleges, but we will also make good the deficiency in this personnel.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a cut motion. Only the hon. Member wanted some information. Now, therefore, I shall put the demand to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

I am afraid the cut motion of Shri Tulsidas, No. 20, is out of order. The hon. Member wants a discussion of the policy of the export of sugar in 1952 resulting in less production and insufficiency of supply. The demand consists of two items—Rs. 8,47,000 and Rs. 2,23,000. On account of the reduction in controlled price, a sum of Rs. 2·06 crores had to be paid as compensation to sugar factories, out of which Rs. 1·94 crores were already paid before 31st March, 1954. Therefore, they came under discussion; they were included in the Budget, whether discussed or not. Therefore, we are not entering into the policy now regarding that matter. Whatever is sought to be raised could have been raised during the Budget debate.

Then, regarding the other item, whatever policy was accepted in this year's Budget involving liability over a period of years, that policy also ought not to be discussed now in a supplementary demand. In this connection, the memorandum explains:

"A provision of Rs. 3,50,000 was made during the financial year 1953-54 for payment of compensation on export of about 6,316 tons of sugar during 1952-53 as a result of Government's decision to release sugar for export at a reduced price, the reduction being not more than Rs. 2 per maund. Out of this sum only

Rs. 53,304 could be paid upto the 31st March, 1955, as the question of admissibility of the pending claims could not be finalised by that date.

"A sum of Rs. 2·23 lakhs is now required to be paid during the current financial year. The expenditure is covered by the additional excise duty levied under the Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953; since discontinued.

No provision for these amounts could be made in the current year's budget estimates as delay in payment of the amounts was not anticipated."

Therefore, in respect of these amounts which were paid from 1952-53 there were more than three opportunities for hon. Members to discuss the policy in the several Budgets. I am afraid discussion of this policy also at this stage is out of order.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We can oppose it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may do anything, they can vote against the demand. Certainly, they can oppose the demand, but not on this ground.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 83A—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

There is a cut motion by Mr. Vittal Rao.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I think it is better we take Demand No. 132 also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Along with this? Very well.

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

Now we shall take up the cut motions for both demands together.

Method followed in computing cost of coal in Government Collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,13,000 in respect of 'Government Collieries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retrenchment in Government Collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Living and working conditions of workers in Government Collieries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress made by pilot-project of lignite mines, South Arcot

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only remaining cut motion is Mr. Amjad Ali's. He is not here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to move his cut motion? His cut motion relates to establishment of industries in the Public Sector in Assam. Cut motion No. 33.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I submit it is out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That relates to policy generally, is it? Why is it out of order?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Because this demand relates to Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production for certain items specifically, but the hon. Member wants to raise by this cut motion a discussion regarding the establishment of certain industries in Assam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not covered by the supplementary grants?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It seems to me that it is not covered, but it is left to the Chair to give a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members with all the zeal at their command must place their points before the Chair. If he is himself doubtful, what can I do?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am willing to speak on the subject if the cut motion is moved. I do not want to stand in the way of the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I cannot open this up as a general debate. I am afraid the hon. Member has nothing more to say. Mr. Amjad Ali's cut motion is out of order.

Mr. Vittal Rao.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 28th September, 1954.